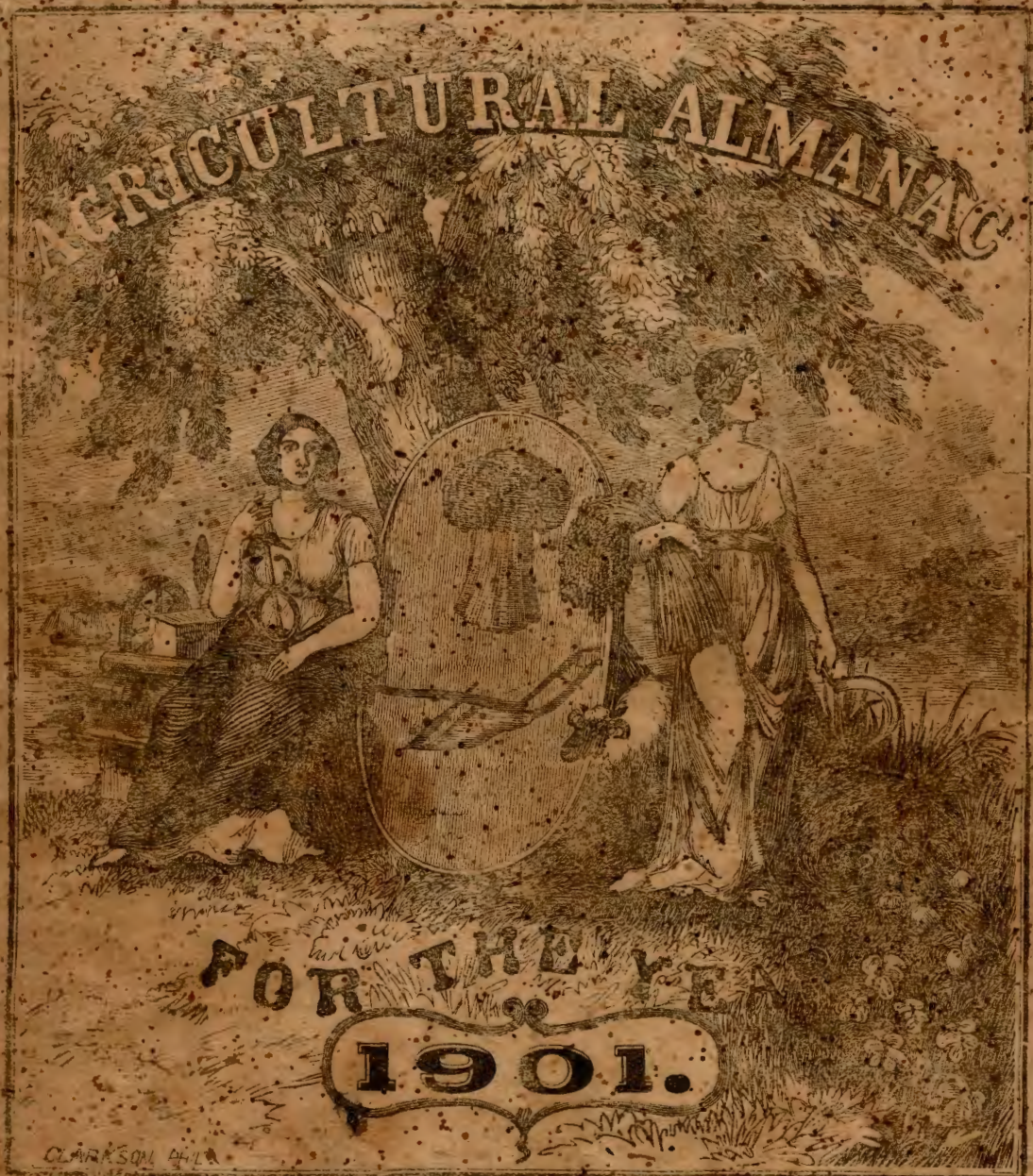


LANCASTER, PA.

Printed and sold by JOHN BAER'S SONS, Nos. 15—17 North Queen Street.

# Eclipses for the year 1901.

There will be three eclipses this year, two of the Sun and one of the Moon; also a Luna Appulse on May 20 invisible here.

I. The first eclipse is a total eclipse of the Sun, May 18, invisible in America, visible in the Southern Pacific Ocean, Madagascar and Australia.

II. The second is a partial eclipse of the Moon, October 27, invisible in America. The commencement is visible generally in the eastern part of Europe, Asia, the Pacific Ocean and Alaska; the end in Europe, in the eastern part of Africa, Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

III. The third is an annular or ringform eclipse of the Sun, November 11th, invisible in America, but visible in Europe, Asia and Africa.

MOON ☾ is the reigning Planet this year.

## CARDINAL POINTS.

Vernal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Aries, March 21st, at 2 o'clock in the morning.
Summer Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Cancer, June 21st, at 10 o'clock in the evening
Autumnal Equinox, entrance of the Sun into Libra, September 23d, at 1 o'clock in the morning.
Winter Solstice, entrance of the Sun into Capricorn, December 22d, at 7 o'clock in the morning.

# Centennial Almanac for the year 1901.

The following is an extract from the "Centennial Almanac" for the year 1901.

The Moon is this year the reigning planet.

As regards the influence of the Moon, the ancients believed to have observed, that when this planet is in a particular position towards the Sun and the Earth and other planets its action will be perceptible in the state of the weather, in the fruitfulness of the earth and the particular constitution of men and animals.

YEAR IN GENERAL.—Is generally more humid than cold and dry.

SPRING—Is very humid and besides warm, with occasional frost. The whole of March is cold and April rainy, May is in the beginning pleasant, but has also rain, upon which great cold follows. June is very delightful and has rain occasionally.

SUMMER—Is sometimes warm, but more frequently cool.

AUTUMN AND WINTER—Are in the beginning humid, moderately cold, afterwards very cold and humid. December brings snow early, upon which heavy rains follows. After the 20th it is pretty cold, but cloudy. Until about the 12th of January, afterwards somewhat mild, but soon cold again, until the 25th, when a great deal of rain and snow will again take place. March is in the beginning rough and cold; afterwards, warm. In this winter the sheep and bees are apt to die.

CULTIVATION OF SUMMER GRAIN.—If this year has a hot summer, the sowing of the summer grain must not be delayed, but not unduly hurried either, as the heat will commence late. Barley and oats will succeed at least tolerably well, as also lentils, peas and millet. The latter in favorable ground frequently succeeds very well. Do not sow too late nor too early. There will be an abundance of hay, but very little after-math.

CULTIVATION OF WINTER GRAIN.—The winter grain, and particularly rye, if it has been sown timely in the fall and is remarkably strong, should be grazed off by the sheep, otherwise it will become too rank and yield more straw than grain. If the wheat seeding grows finely and strongly in May, it will yield poorly, for it will become too rank, not however on poor land.

AUTUMN SEEDING.—The grain should be sown as early as possible; it will notwithstanding yield but little, for during the cold weather it will grow very little, and the winter will come very early. No sheep are therefore to be left go on the grain, otherwise there will be but little or nothing left. All seed should be sown as deeply as possible, otherwise it will be washed out by the frequent rains.

FRUIT.—In some places the yield will be abundant, in other places but small. Acorns will be but small.

HOPS—Will succeed moderately well. They generally suffer in the spring from mildew and sleet.

GRAPE CULTURE.—This year there will be but little wine. The grapes should be gathered early in the autumn, as no good weather is to be expected. The vineyards ought to be covered early.

TEMPESTS AND THUNDERGUSTS.—In the winter there will be high winds and unusual rains; in the spring and summer there will not be very many thundergusts, and those that so occur, will not cause much injury.

DISEASES.—In the autumn inflammatory fevers and other dangerous diseases will prevail.

# AGRICULTURAL

# ALMANAC,

## FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

# 1901,

**Being the fifth after Leap Year, and until the 4th of July the 125th of American Independence.**

**Arranged after the System of the German Calendars.**

CONTAINING

The rising, setting, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases and places of the Moon the aspects of the planets, the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous planets and fixed stars, the equation of time, and the time of high water at Philadelphia; with a variety of useful and entertaining matter, official list of Courts of Quarter Sessions, &c.

*Carefully calculated for the Meridian of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.*

This Almanac will be mailed for ten cents a single copy. For the wholesale rates address the Publishers,

**JOHN BAER'S SONS, Lancaster, Pa.**

# Moveable Feasts and Chronological Cycles.

## MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday February 3.
Sexagesima Sunday, February 10.
Quinquagesima Sunday, February 17.
Shrove Tuesday, February 19.
Ash Wednesday, or first day of Lent, February 20.
Quadragesima Sunday, February 24
Mid Lent, March 17.
Palm Sunday, March 31.
Maundy Thursday, April 4.
Good Friday, April 5.
Easter Sunday. April 7.
Low Sunday, April 14.
Rogation Sunday, May 12.
Ascension Day, May 16.
Whit Sunday, May 26.
Decoration Day, May 30,
Trinity Sunday, June 2
Corpus Christi, June 6.
Thanksgiving Day, on fourth or last Thursday in November as President may appoint.
First Sunday in Advent, December 1.
Sundays after Trinity are 25 this year.
Christmas, December 25.

### Quatember or Ember Days.

1st. On the 27. of February, and on 1. and 2. of March.
2d. On the 29. and 31. of May and 1. of June.
3d. On the 18., 20. and 21. of September.
4th. On the 18., 20. and 21. of December.

### Chronological Cycles.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dominical Letter | F. |
| Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number | 2 |
| Epacts | 10 |
| Solar Cycle | 6 |
| Roman Indiction | 14 |
| Julian Period | 6614 |

The chronology of the Jews for the year 5662 commences on the 13th of September 1901.
The chronology of the Mahomedans for the year 1319 commences on the 20th of April 1900.

## CHARACTERS OF THE CONSTELLATIONS.

Aries, the Ram.

Taurus, the Bull.

Gemini, the Twins.

Cancer, the Crab.

Leo, the Lion.

Virgo, the Virgin

Libra, the Balance.

Scorpio, the Scorpion.

Sagitarius, the Bowman.

Capricornus, the Goat.

Aquarius, the Butler.

Pisces, the Fishes.

## ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED:

New Moon.

First quarter, or Moon in general.

Full Moon.

Last quarter, or Moon in general.

☊ Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head
☋ Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail
◡ Moon's Ascension
◠ Moon's Descension.
☽ Moon in apogee, furthest from the earth.
☽ Moon in perigee, nearest to the earth.

## PLANETS AND ASPECTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☉ Sun, | ♂ Mars, | ☌ Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude. |
| ☿ Mercury, | ♃ Jupiter, | ⚹ Sextile, when they are 60 degrees apart. |
| ♀ Venus, | ♄ Saturn, | □ Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant. |
| ♆ Neptune, | ♅ Hershel. | △ Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant. |
| ⊕ Earth, | ☾ Moon, | ☍ Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant. |

NOTE TO THE READER.—The calculation of the Almanac is made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation when the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.—Calculated originally by WILL. R. IBACH, successor to LAWRENCE J. IBACH.

# AGRICULTURAL.

## USE AND ABUSE OF FERTILIZER.

The whole subject of plant feeding is after all one of comparative simplicity, and any farmer should be able to master it with but little study. The earth is a storehouse of food upon which plants feed. Every year each crop that is raised upon any certain piece of land removes just so much available nourishment. If the soil was originally very rich, it can stand the drain for a long time without any apparent decrease in yield of the growing crop. On the other hand, if the soil originally contained only a small quantity of plant food, the supply available to growing crops will reach the points bordering on "exhaustion" with much greater rapidity.

It is apparent in every case where the soil has reached that point where it fails to produce profitable results either through a long or short series of years of cultivation without fertilization, that something must be done to restore it to its former state of fertility. It is true that it is much more economical to keep up the soil's natural supply of fertility than to let it become run down and then attempt to renew it; but the sad fact confronts us that there are thousands of acres of worn-out or exhausted soils in this country and the question is not now what we might have done to prevent such a condition of affairs, but rather what shall we do to improve matters.

When agricultural chemists made their discoveries that nature furnishes certain raw materials which would restore to the soil her lost ingredients, many thought that the problem was solved and that all that was necessary was to apply so many pounds of these respective fertilizer materials each year and bountiful crops would follow. The result of this has been that the commercial fertilizer trade in this country has assumed enormous proportions. It is equally true that in the application of these thousands of tons of plant food, there is much extravagance and waste. It is not necessary to discuss here the question whether or not fertilizers pay—this fact has already been proved long ago, but what we do want to know is how we should use them so as to get the greatest profit from them.

We have found out, or rather it has been found out for us, that of all the 75 elements which make up the soil, only about 14 enter into the composition of plants and of these 14 it is only necessary for the farmer to concern himself with three and sometimes four. These are phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash and occasionally lime; therefore, when we speak of an exhausted soil, we simply mean a soil which has been deprived or denuded of its contents of phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. Hence when we speak about restoring the fertility of our soil, we mean simply the renewal of the four ingredients mentioned. Here in this process nature comes to our rescue through her wise provision of a certain species of plants known as "legumes," among which are clovers, beans, peas and vetches, having given these the property of getting nitrogen (which by the way costs about three times as much as phosphoric acid and potash) from the air. Therefore in fertilizing these crops the farmer has only to buy two fertilizer ingredients instead of three. Then the judicious application of some good phosphate and potash fertilizer, like phosphoric acid and muriate of potash, will greatly nourish the peas or clover, as the case may be, which in turn will absorb a vast quantity of nitrogen from the air. At maturity the whole mass can be turned under, thus enriching the soil in the three essential plant food ingredients and at the same time supplying the much needed humus.

The hint about utilizing the legumes should be taken proper advantage of, and every farmer in planning his farm work should select a good rotation in which some one of the legumes will take a prominent part. If the mineral fertilizers (phosphoric acid and potash) be judiciously applied, in connection with careful and thorough cultivation, the plan will be found to be wise, economical and profitable.

## POULTRY YARD.

Eggs are always cash or its equivalent. The more eggs the more comfort and money, and the more hens the more eggs, of course, provided they are given proper attention.

Rye is probably the poorest grain for poultry. Fowls do not like it, and will seldom eat it if they can get anything else.

Fowls that are infested with vermin often acquire the feather-pulling habit. Too much meat and fresh bone will cause sickness, and twice a week is often enough to feed these things.

Black Minorcas, Andalusians and some strains of White Leghorns and Light Brahmas will lay eggs which will go six or seven to the pound.

The male bird should be kept away from the winter layers. By eating the stimulating rations calculated for egg production, he will become so fat as to be useless as a breeder. He should be kept apart and mated in the early spring with a certain number of picked hens for breeding purposes. Seven, nine or eleven hens are quite enough for a breeding pen.

Clean and whatewash the poultry house, and provide it with oyster shells and gravel and a dust bath at one end. Cover the main floor with leaves, and every day scatter some wheat and corn among them. This will keep the hens busy scratching, and the exercise will not only keep them warm but will make them lay.

Some breeders make a practice of leaving a number of china nest eggs lying about on the floor of the poultry house. The hens pick away at these and get tired trying to break them, and being familiar with such hard eggs lying around they are not tempted to tackle other eggs. It is a method that does not cost much to try.

# JANUARY, 1st Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. w. h. | Moon south. h. m. | Moon Place. | Moon R. & S. h. m. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | sun slo. m | Sun rises. h. m. | Sun sets. h. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday | 1 *New Year* | 9 | 9 23 | ♋ 6 | 4 22 | Polaris south 6 37 m. ☾ in ♉ | 4 | 7 23 | 4 37 |
| Wednesd | 2 Abel, Seth | 11 | 10 21 | ♋ 18 | 5 26 | ⊕ in Perihelion | 4 | 7 23 | 4 37 |
| Thursday | 3 Enoch | 12 | 11 19 | ♌ 1 | 6 22 | ☉ ☌♆☾ ☌☿♅ | 5 | 7 23 | 4 37 |
| Friday | 4 Methusalem | 1 | morn. | ♌ 14 | rises | 4. ☿ r s 5 18m. ☊ | 5 | 7 22 | 4 38 |
| Saturday | 5 Simon | 1 | 12 14 | ♌ 26 | 5 57 | ♃ rises 6 11m ☽ gr. libr. West | 6 | 7 22 | 4 38 |
| 1 | *Epiphany.* | Matth 21 | | | | Days' length 9 hours 18 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 6 *Epiphany* | 2 | 1 7 | ♍ 8 | 7 6 | ☿ in Aphelion Rigel so 10 1 e. | 6 | 7 21 | 4 39 |
| Monday | 7 Isidor | 3 | 1 56 | ♍ 20 | 8 4 | ☌☿♄ Pollux so 12 23 e | 7 | 7 21 | 4 39 |
| Tuesday | 8 Erhard | 3 | 2 42 | ♎ 2 | 9 3 | 7* south 8 21 e | 7 | 7 20 | 4 40 |
| Wednesd | 9 Julian | 4 | 3 25 | ♎ 14 | 10 2 | ☌☌☾ ♂ rises 9 12 e. | 8 | 7 20 | 4 40 |
| Thursday | 10 *Paul, Herm.* | 4 | 4 8 | ♎ 26 | 11 1 | Achernar so. 6 13 e | 8 | 7 19 | 4 41 |
| Friday | 11 Hyginius | 5 | 4 50 | ♏ 8 | morn. | ☾ ♀ rises 5 32 m. | 8 | 7 19 | 4 41 |
| Saturday | 12 Rinehold | 6 | 5 32 | ♏ 20 | 12 55 | 12 ☾ in apo ♃ rises 5 51 m | 9 | 7 18 | 4 42 |
| 2 | *1st Sunday after Epiphany.* | Luke 2. | | | | Days' length 9 hours 26 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 13 Hilary | 7 | 6 16 | ♐ 7 | 1 26 | Hamal south 6 29 e. | 9 | 7 17 | 4 43 |
| Monday | 14 Felix | 7 | 7 1 | ♐ 19 | 2 17 | ♂ stationary Spica rises 9 21 e. | 9 | 7 16 | 4 44 |
| Tuesday | 15 Maurice | 8 | 7 48 | ♑ 15 | 3 12 | ☌☿♃ Algol so 7 21m. | 10 | 7 15 | 4 45 |
| Wednesd | 16 Marcellus | 9 | 8 38 | ♑ 29 | 4 12 | ♂ rises 8 46 e ☾ in ♊ | 10 | 7 15 | 4 45 |
| Thursday | 17 Anthony Franklin born | 10 | 9 31 | ♒ 13 | 5 6 | ☌♅☾ ♄ rises 6 18 m ☾ gr. libra. east | 10 | 7 14 | 4 46 |
| Friday | 18 Prisca | 11 | 10 24 | ♒ 27 | 5 56 | ☌♃☾ ☌☿☾ ☿ rises 5 44 m. ☋ | 11 | 7 13 | 4 47 |
| Saturday | 19 Sarah | 12 | 11 19 | ♓ 11 | 6 44 | ♃ rises 5 30 morn. | 11 | 7 12 | 4 48 |
| 3 | *2d Sunday after Epiphany.* | John 2. | | | | Days' length 9 hours 38 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 20 F. Sebastian | 1 | evening 13 | ♓ 24 | sets | ☉ 20 ☌☿☾ ♂ gr. hel. lat. north | 11 | 7 11 | 4 49 |
| Monday | 21 Agnes | 2 | 1 6 | ♈ 7 | 6 41 | ☌☿☾ Superior [☉ enters ♓ | 12 | 7 10 | 4 50 |
| Tuesday | 22 Vincent | 2 | 1 58 | ♈ 20 | 7 52 | Capella south 8 48 e. | 12 | 7 9 | 4 51 |
| Wednesd | 23 Emerentia | 3 | 2 50 | ♉ 2 | 9 2 | ♂ rises 8 14 e. | 12 | 7 8 | 4 52 |
| Thursday | 24 *St. Catharine* | 4 | 3 41 | ♉ 15 | 10 12 | ☾ in per. ☌♄ Regulus rises 6 46 e | 12 | 7 7 | 4 53 |
| Friday | 25 *Paul's Conv.* | 4 | 4 33 | ♉ 27 | 11 24 | ☿ rises 5 52 m. | 13 | 7 6 | 4 54 |
| Saturday | 26 Polycarpus | 5 | 5 26 | ♊ 8 | morn. | ☿ gr. hel. lat. south | 13 | 7 5 | 4 55 |
| 4 | *3d Sunday after Epiphany.* | Matth. 8. | | | | Days' length 9 hours 52 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 27 F. Chrysost. | 6 | 6 21 | ♈ 20 | 1 6 | ☉ 27. ♄ rises 5 41 m. | 13 | 7 4 | 4 56 |
| Monday | 28 Charles | 7 | 7 17 | ♋ 2 | 2 11 | Canopus s. 9 49 e | 13 | 7 3 | 4 57 |
| Tuesday | 29 Valerius | 8 | 8 14 | ♋ 14 | 3 16 | ☿ in ♉ Sirius south 10 4 e ☾ in ♉ | 13 | 7 2 | 4 58 |
| Wednesd | 30 Adelgunda | 9 | 9 10 | ♋ 27 | 4 9 | ☌♆☾ ♂ rises 7 39 e | 14 | 7 1 | 4 59 |
| Thursday | 31 Virgil | 10 | 10 5 | ♌ 9 | 5 5 | ♃ rises 4 55 mor. | 14 | 7 0 | 5 0 |

# January has 31 Days.

## *MOON'S PHASES, &c.*

Full moon the 4th, at 7 o'clock 13 min. in the evening; frosty.

Last quarter the 12th, at 8 o'clock 38 min. in the evening; snow.

New moon the 20th, at 9 o'clock 35 min. in the morning; rain, cold.

First quarter the 27th, at 4 o'clock 52 min. in the morning; rain.

### *Probable State of the Weather.*

JANUARY: 1st, 2d, cold; 3d, 4th, 5th, frosty; 6th, 7th, 8th, foggy; 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, snow; 13th, 14th, cold; 15th, 16th, mild; 17th, 18th, foggy; 19th, 20th, rain; 21st, 22d, 23d, clear and fair; 24th, 25th, 26th, changeable; 27th, 28th, rain; 29th, 30th, 31st, cold.

### *Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clinton | 7 | Mifflin | 14 | Cameron | 21 |
| Philadelphia | 7 | Wyoming | 14 | Lackawanna | 28 |
| York | 7 | Carbon | 14 | Bucks | 28 |
| Lehigh | 7 | Dauphin | 14 | Centre | 28 |
| Mercer | 7 | Blair | 14 | Elk | 28 |
| Schuylkill | 7 | Clarion | 14 | Adams | 28 |
| Allegheny | 7 | Fulton | 15 | Venango | 28 |
| Greene | 7 | Perry | 21 | Tioga | 28 |
| Luzerne | 14 | Lancaster | 21 | Chester | 28 |
| Susquehanna | 14 | | | | |

### MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

#### Morning Stars.

Venus until April 30.

Mars until February 22.

Jupiter until June 30.

Saturn until July 3.

Mercury until January 21; after March 7 until May 14; after August 27 until November 4.

#### Evening Stars.

Venus after April 30.

Mars after February 22.

Jupiter after June 30.

Saturn after July 3.

Mercury after January 21 until March 7; after May 14 until August 27; after November 4.

### PLANETS' GREATEST BRILLIANCY.

Mercury—April 4th, August 2d, November 21st; rises in the morning before the Sun and sets in the evening after the Sun, February 19th, June 15th, October 12th. Mars—February 22d. Jupiter—June 30th. Saturnus—July 3d. Venus—December 4th.

### THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

At the beginning of the year 1900, there was a curious misapprehension in the minds of many persons as to the proper location of the year upon which we were then entering; and even in print there was a good deal of allusion to the year 1899 as the closing year of the nineteenth century. A thorough ventilation of the subject, which ensued, has convinced most persons that the year 1900 is the last year of the nineteenth century, and consequently 1901 will be the first year of the twentieth century.

It is to be borne in mind that the year 1900 was not a leap year, although divisible by four. Under the Gregorian calendar the year consists approximately of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds. The accumulated surplus over and above the 365 days amounts, in the course of a century, to very nearly 24¼ days. To indulge in a leap year every four years would require enough remnants of time stuff to make up 25 days for every century. The arrangement in practical use allows 24 leap years each for three consecutive centuries, and then gives the fourth century 25 such days. Thus, though it is not likely to concern many of us in an immediate, practical way, it may be remarked that the twentieth century will be one day longer than the nineteenth, since it is arranged that the twenty-fifth leap year which is assigned to every fourth century should be brought into the calendar of the year that is divisible by 400. The failure to sacrifice three quadrennial leap years—that is to say, three extra days in every four centuries—has led to the discrepancy between what is known as the Julian, or old-style calendar, and the Gregorian.

The old-style calendar simply reckons the year as consisting of 365¼ days, and takes care of the fractions by giving 366 days to every fourth year. The Russians, for civil and ecclesiastical purposes, have maintained the old style, without any readjustment, since the time of the Council of Nice, about the year 325, with the consequence that the discrepancy has grown to some twelve days. It is interesting to note the report that the Russians are about to abandon the old style and simply adopt the Gregorian calendar as in current use among all other leading nations. To do this now in the days of newspapers, telegraphs, and international communication will be a comparatively simple and easy matter, just as it has been found perfectly easy for American localities to

# FEBRUARY, 2d Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. W. h. | Moon south. h. m. | Moon Place. | Moon R. & S. h. m. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | sun slo. m. | Sun rises. h. m. | Sun sets. h. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 1 Bridget | 11 | 10 58 | ♐ 22 | 5 49 | ☾ gr. libration West ◠ | 14 | 6 59 | 5 1 |
| Saturday | 2 *Candlemass* | 12 | 11 47 | ♑ 5 | 6 26 | ♃ rises 4 48 m. | 14 | 6 58 | 5 2 |
| 5] | *Septuagesima.* | | Matth. 20. | | | Days' length 10 hour 6 min | | | |
| Sunday | 3 Blasius | 1 | morn | ♑ 19 | rises | ☉ 3. ♀ rises 6 2 m | 14 | 6 57 | 5 3 |
| Monday | 4 Veronica | 2 | 12 35 | ♑ 3 | 6 49 | Algol south 6 1 ◡ | 14 | 6 56 | 5 4 |
| Tuesday | 5 Agatha | 2 | 1 19 | ♑ 17 | 7 49 | Antares rises 3 42 m | 14 | 6 55 | 5 5 |
| Wednesd | 6 Dorothy | 3 | 2 3 | ♑ 29 | 8 48 | ☌☌☾ ♂ rises 6 53 e. | 14 | 6 54 | 5 6 |
| Thursday | 7 Richard | 4 | 2 45 | ♒ 15 | 9 47 | ♄ rises 5 4 morn. | 14 | 6 53 | 5 7 |
| Friday | 8 Solomon | 4 | 3 27 | ♒ 29 | 10 44 | Arctur rises 9 28 e | 14 | 6 52 | 5 8 |
| Saturday | 9 Apollonia | 5 | 4 10 | ♓ 13 | 11 39 | ☾ in app. ♃ rises 4 26 m | 14 | 6 51 | 5 9 |
| 6] | *Sexagesima.* | | Luke 8. | | | Days' length 10 hours 20 min | | | |
| Sunday | 10 Scholastica | 6 | 4 54 | ♓ 27 | morn | ☽ ♀ rises 6 7 m | 14 | 6 50 | 5 10 |
| Monday | 11 Euphrosina | 7 | 5 40 | ♈ 11 | 12 58 | 11. Aldebaran south 7 8e. ☾ in ♌ | 14 | 6 48 | 5 12 |
| Tuesday | 12 *Lincoln born* | 8 | 6 28 | ♈ 25 | 1 57 | Capella south 7 37e ◡ | 14 | 6 47 | 5 13 |
| Wednesd | 13 Castor | 8 | 7 19 | ♉ 9 | 2 51 | ☌☿☾ ♂ rises 6 23 e | 14 | 6 46 | 5 14 |
| Thursday | 14 *Valentine* | 9 | 8 10 | ♉ 23 | 3 45 | ♄ rises 4 39 m. | 14 | 6 44 | 5 16 |
| Friday | 15 Faustinus | 10 | 9 4 | ♊ 6 | 4 21 | ☿ in ♌ ☾ gr libr. east | 14 | 6 43 | 5 17 |
| Saturday | 16 Julianus | 11 | 9 58 | ♊ 19 | 5 13 | ☌♃☾ ☌♄☾ ♃ rises 4 4 m | 14 | 6 42 | 5 18 |
| 7] | *Quinquagesima.* | | Luke 18 | | | Days' length 10 hours 38 min | | | |
| Sunday | 17 Constantia | 12 | 10 5 | ♋ 2 | 5 42 | ☽ ☌♀☾ ♀ rises 6 7 m | 14 | 6 41 | 5 19 |
| Monday | 18 Concordia | 1 | 11 42 | ♋ 15 | sets | 18 Andromeda sets 9 42 e. | 14 | 6 39 | 5 21 |
| Tuesday | 19 *Shrove Tuesd* | 2 | evening 29 | ♋ 28 | 6 35 | ☿ in perihelion ☿ gr. W. East ☉ enters ♓ | 14 | 6 38 | 5 22 |
| Wednesd | 20 *Ash Wednesd* | 3 | 1 32 | ♌ 10 | 7 54 | ☾ in per. ☌☿☾ ☿ sets 7 2 e. | 14 | 6 37 | 5 23 |
| Thursday | 21 Eleonora | 4 | 2 26 | ♌ 22 | 9 9 | ♄ rises 4 15 m. | 14 | 6 36 | 5 24 |
| Friday | 22 **Washington's Birthday** | 5 | 3 20 | ♍ 3 | 10 11 | ☌♂☉ 7* sets 12 46 m. | 13 | 6 34 | 5 26 |
| Saturday | 23 Serenus | 6 | 4 16 | ♍ 15 | 11 31 | ♃ rises 3 42 m | 13 | 6 33 | 5 27 |
| 8 | *Invocavit.* | | Matth 4. | | | Days length 10 hours 56 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 24 Matthew | 7 | 5 13 | ♍ 27 | morn | ☽ ♀ rises 6 7 m. | 13 | 6 32 | 5 28 |
| Monday | 25 Victor | 8 | 6 10 | ♎ 9 | 12 58 | 25. ♂ in Aphelion ☿ stationary | 13 | 6 31 | 5 29 |
| Tuesday | 26 Nestor | 9 | 7 6 | ♎ 21 | 1 58 | Procyon south 9 7 e [☾ in ♉ | 13 | 6 29 | 5 31 |
| Wednesd | 27 *Emberday* | 9 | 8 1 | ♏ 3 | 2 50 | ☌♆☾ ☾ gr. libr. West | 13 | 6 28 | 5 32 |
| Thursday | 28 Romanus | 10 | 8 53 | ♏ 16 | 3 47 | ♄ rises 4 10 m. ◠ | 13 | 6 27 | 5 33 |

MARS (♂) is on the 22d in Opposition with the Sun, and shines all night.

# February has 28 Days.

## *MOON'S PHASES, &c.*

Full moon the 3d, at 10 o'clock 29 min. in the morning; windy.

Last quarter the 11th, at 1 o'clock 12 min. in the afternoon; snow.

New moon the 18th, at 9 o'clock 45 min. in the evening; pleasant.

First quarter the 25th, at 1 o'clock 38 min. in the afternoon; rain or snow.

## *Probable State of the Weather.*

FEBRUARY: 1st, 2d, foggy; 3d, 4th, stormy and cold; 5th, 6th, 7th, cold; 8th, 9th, foggy; 10th, 11th, 12th, snow; 13th, 14th, 15th, very cold; 16th, 17th, 18th, clear and mild; 19th, 20th, windy; 21st, 22d, foggy; 23d, 24th, fair; 25th, 26th, rain or snow; 27th, 28th, cold.

## *Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Westmoreland | 4 | Cumberland | 4 | Snyder | 25 |
| Bradford | 4 | Northampton | 11 | Forest | 25 |
| Columbia | 4 | Crawford | 11 | Monroe | 25 |
| Juniata | 4 | Jefferson | 11 | Franklin | 25 |
| Northumberland | 4 | Lawrence | 11 | Montour | 25 |
| Erie | 4 | Huntingdon | 11 | M'Kean | 25 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | Clearfield | 11 | Sullivan | 25 |
| Bedford | 4 | Washington | 11 | Somerset | 25 |
| Luzerne | 4 | Clinton | 25 | | |

cease regulating their clocks by the sun dial and to adopt "railroad time." Intercourse with the outside world has made it necessary for Russia to keep a double reckoning, and it is simpler as well as more accurate to drop the Julian system altogether and to observe the Gregorian.

For similar considerations the publishers of this Almanac conclude this year, 1901, to be a fitting time to discontinue the notation of the old style (Julian) year on the calendar pages. The space formerly used for this purpose will be utilized for an advantageous statement of astronomical phenomena.

### Rotted Stable Manure for Strawberries.

It is very desirable that strawberry plants should be covered in winter, says "Vicks Magazine." They are very much stronger in the spring for so doing and the covering prevents the frost from lifting them or throwing them out of the ground. The best cultivators always cover the plants. The covering does not need to be heavy, and the material employed may be clean straw or cornstalks cut up or fallen leaves or brakes or swamp grass or evergreen boughs. If leaves are used it is well to scatter some sticks and twigs over the plants first in order to support the leaves to some extent and prevent their holding down the plants too closely and preventing access to air. Coarse stable litter is undesirable from the fact that it is almost sure to carry weed seeds to the bed, which will prove troublesome the following summer. But well-rotted stable manure spread between the plants is the best material of all for the purpose.

### TESTING SEEDS CHEAPLY.

One of the most important parts of gardening in winter, when but little outdoor work can be done, is the testing of seeds. Of course those obtained from first-class seed houses, and which are to be sown the year in which they have been purchased, do not require testing, as no dealer who values his reputation would send out seeds about the vitality of which there could be the least doubt. Seeds vary greatly in the length of time for which they retain their vitality. Some kinds cannot be relied upon after one year, while others are safe for 10 and more years. It is therefore advisable to test all seeds on hand, and thus avoid disappointment and loss of time and crops.

There are several styles of "seed testers" in market, but in a small way anyone can test the vitality of left-over seeds, without expense. Pieces of flannel or any kind of woolen material are cut to the size of saucers or plates. Two or three thicknesses are placed in the plate, and 50 or 100 seeds scattered over the surface. They are then covered with more pieces of flannel, and thoroughly moistened with lukewarm water. The saucers are then to be put in a warm place. The flannel should never be permitted to become dry. By examining the seeds from day to day and removing the sprouting ones, the percentage of good seeds is easily ascertained.

### TRUE VALUE OF MANURE.

Manure is simply materials that have been softened and decomposed (digested) within the body of the animal. It is of no advantage to apply the raw materials, such as bran and linseed meal, directly to the soil, though they are excellent fertilizers, as their value can be increased by feeding such articles to stock. Manure is made quickly by the animals, though the same thing occurs in the soil by a slower process. All that is not utilized by the animals in some increase of product or for their support comes back to the farmer for use on the land.

—Pat and his friend Mike had killed a snake in the fields. As the tail of the snake continued to oscillate, Pat remarked to his friend, "And is he dead, Mike, div ye think?" "Oh, yis, sure," said Mike. "He's dead, but he ain't conscious of it yit."

—"What is a bookworm, Uncle Jack?"

"It is a person who would rather read than r
or it is a worm that would rather eat than rea

# MARCH, 3d Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. W. h. | Moon south. h. | m. | Moons Place. | Moon R. & S. h. | m. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | sun slo. m. | Sun rises h. | m. | Sun sets h. | m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 1 *St. David* | 11 | 9 | 43 | ♐ 0 | 4 | 46 | ☿ gr. hel. lat. north | 13 | 6 | 25 | 5 | 35 |
| Saturday | 2 Simplicius | 11 | 10 | 30 | ♐13 | 5 | 2 | Antares sets 8 56 e. | 12 | 6 | 24 | 5 | 36 |
| 9] | *Reminiscere.* | | Matth. 15. | | | | | Days' length 11 hours 14 min. | | | | | |
| Sunday | 3 Samuel | 12 | 11 | 15 | ♐27 | 5 | 34 | ♃ rises 3 17 m. | 12 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 37 |
| Monday | 4 Adrian | 12 | 11 | 59 | ♑13 | 6 | 2 | ☌☌☾ ♂ so. 11 20 e. | 12 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 39 |
| Tuesday | 5 Frederick | 1 | morn. | | ♑25 | rises | | 5. ♀ in Aphelion | 12 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 40 |
| Wednesd | 6 Fridolin | 2 | 12 | 41 | ♒10 | 7 | 26 | ♀ rises 6 2 m. | 11 | 6 | 19 | 5 | 41 |
| Thursday | 7 Perpetua | 3 | 1 | 24 | ♒25 | 8 | 32 | ☌☿☉ Inferior | 11 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 43 |
| Friday | 8 Philemon | 4 | 2 | 7 | ♓10 | 9 | 31 | ☾ in Apogee ♆ stationary | 11 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 45 |
| Saturday | 9 Prudence | 5 | 2 | 50 | ♓24 | 10 | 27 | ♄ rises 3 16 m. | 11 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 46 |
| 10] | *Oculi.* | | Luke 11. | | | | | Days' length 11 hours 34 min. | | | | | |
| Sunday | 10 Apollonius | 5 | 3 | 55 | ♈ 8 | 11 | 23 | Spica rises 8 28 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 47 |
| Monday | 11 Ernestus | 6 | 4 | 22 | ♈21 | morn. | | ♂ south 10 44 e. ☾ in ♌ | 10 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 48 |
| Tuesday | 12 Gregory | 7 | 5 | 10 | ♉ 6 | 12 | 44 | ☌♅☾ 7* sets 11 39 even. | 10 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 49 |
| Wednesd | 13 Emma | 8 | 6 | 1 | ♉19 | 1 | 33 | 13. ☌☿♀ ♀ rises 5 56 m. | 10 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 50 |
| Thursday | 14 Zachariah | 9 | 6 | 52 | ♊ 3 | 2 | 34 | ☌♃☾ ♃ rises 2 40 m. | 10 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 52 |
| Friday | 15 Christopher | 9 | 7 | 44 | ♊16 | 3 | 4 | ☌♄☾ ♄ rises 2 54 m. ☾ gr. libration east | 9 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 53 |
| Saturday | 16 Cyprianus | 10 | 8 | 37 | ♊29 | 3 | 44 | Procyon south 8 2 e. | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 54 |
| 11] | *Laetare.* | | John 6. | | | | | Days' length 11 hours 50 min. | | | | | |
| Sunday | 17 *St. Patrick* | 11 | 9 | 30 | ♋12 | 4 | 24 | □♆☉ Sirius so. 6 50 e. | 9 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 55 |
| Monday | 18 Anselmus | 12 | 10 | 23 | ♋24 | 4 | 58 | ♂ south 10 9 e. | 8 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 56 |
| Tuesday | 19 Josephus | 12 | 11 | 6 | ♌ 6 | 5 | 32 | ☌☿☾ ☌♀☾ ☿ stationary | 8 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 57 |
| Wednesd | 20 Matrona | 1 | evening | 10 | ♌18 | rises | | 20. ♀ rises 5 49 m. | 8 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 58 |
| Thursday | 21 Benedictus | 1 | 1 | 6 | ♍ 0 | 8 | 0 | ☾ in peri ☉ enters ♈ Spring commen. Day & Night eq | 7 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Friday | 22 Pauline | 2 | 2 | 3 | ♍12 | 9 | 13 | ☿ stationary ♃ rises 2 13 m. | 7 | 5 | 59 | 6 | 1 |
| Saturday | 23 Eberhard | 3 | 3 | 2 | ♍24 | 10 | 23 | ♄ rises 2 24 m. | 7 | 5 | 57 | 6 | 3 |
| 12] | *Judica.* | | John 8. | | | | | Days' length 12 hours 8 min. | | | | | |
| Sunday | 24 Gabriel | 4 | 4 | 1 | ♎ 6 | 11 | 32 | ☿in ♉ Pollux south 7 3 e. ☾in ♉ | 6 | 5 | 56 | 6 | 4 |
| Monday | 25 *Ann. V. M.* | 5 | 5 | 0 | ♎18 | morn. | | ♂ south 9 37 e. | 6 | 5 | 54 | 6 | 6 |
| Tuesday | 26 Emanuel | 6 | 5 | 56 | ♏ 0 | 12 | 58 | 26. ☌♆☾ Altair south 12 53 m | 6 | 5 | 52 | 6 | 8 |
| Wednesd | 27 Gustavus | 7 | 6 | 50 | ♏12 | 1 | 44 | ♀ gr Hel. lal south ☾ gr. libr. w. | 5 | 5 | 51 | 6 | 9 |
| Thursday | 28 Gideon | 7 | 7 | 41 | ♏24 | 2 | 26 | ♀ rises 5 41 m. | 5 | 5 | 50 | 6 | 10 |
| Friday | 29 Eustasius | 8 | 8 | 29 | ♐ 7 | 3 | 2 | ♃ rises 1 49 m. | 5 | 5 | 48 | 6 | 12 |
| Saturday | 30 Guido | 9 | 9 | 14 | ♐21 | 3 | 35 | ☌☌☾ ♄ rises 1 57 m. | 5 | 5 | 47 | 6 | 13 |
| 13] | *Palm Sunday.* | | Matth. 21. | | | | | Days' length 12 hours 30 min. | | | | | |
| Sunday | 31 Detlaus | 10 | 9 | 57 | ♐ 5 | 4 | 5 | Rigel sets 9 50 e. | 4 | 5 | 45 | 6 | 15 |

# March has 31 Days.

## *MOON'S PHASES, &c.*

Full moon the 5th, at 3 o'clock 4 min. in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 13th; at 8 o'clock 6 min. in the forenoon; rain.

New moon the 20th, at 7 o'clock 53 min. in the morning; stormy.

First quarter the 26th, at 11 o'clock 38 min. in the evening; pleasant

### *Probable State of the Weather.*

MARCH: 1st, 2d, pleasant; 3d, 4th, foggy; 5th, 6th, rain; 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, fair; 11th, 12th, changeable; 13th, 14th, cold, rain; 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, fair; 19th, 20th, 21st, stormy; 22d, 23d, 24th, fair; 25th, 26th, clear; 27th, 28th, mild; 29th, 30th, 31st, foggy.

### *Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 4 | Warren | 4 | Luzerne | 4 |
| Armstrong | 4 | Montgomery | 4 | Lebanon | 11 |
| Schuylkill | 4 | Beaver | 4 | Union | 11 |
| Lycoming | 4 | Cambria | 4 | Blair | 11 |
| Delaware | 4 | Potter | 4 | Dauphin | 18 |
| Allegheny | 4 | Indiana | 4 | Pike | 18 |
| Butler | 4 | Wayne | 4 | Berks | 18 |
| Fayette | 4 | Mercer | 4 | Fulton | 18 |

### CRAVING FOR GREEN FOOD.

Cows miss the pastures more for the first thirty days after going into winter quarters than at any other time. Then they crave some succulent food, and so far nothing has been found that so nearly takes the place of green grass as well-cured corn silage. It will come nearer keeping up the milk secretions and regulating the digestion than anything else, in the absence of grass. It may be fed with impunity, yet it is best to feed only limited quantities not exceeding, say, 35 pounds a day for Jersey cows. It is best to feed it along with the hay, after the grain.

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—The warm days of March and April may start the leaves and buds, which are liable to injury later, as it is the late frosts, which sometimes come unexpectedly, that does damage, not only to fruit trees, but to vegetables. Even in May, when the conditions are apparently favorable, a late frost may destroy the whole season's work. Do not be in too great a hurry to put seeds in the ground. Let the ground become well warmed. Onions and peas are hardy and can stand a certain amount of cold, but it will not pay to plant the bulk of garden crops as long as there is liability of late frosts.

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—"Mary Ann, I told you if you cracked another china teapot, you would have to pay for it."

"Yes, mum, but I didn't crack this un; I broke it."

### TOBACCO EXPERIMENTS.

A report upon a portion of the results of the tobacco experiments conducted under the joint auspices of the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and the Tobacco Growers' Societies of Lancaster and Bradford counties, prepared by Dr. William Frear, under whose care the scientific supervision of the work was placed, has just been sent to press. This report deals with the field results of fertilizer experiments made at Donegal and Rocky Springs, in Lancaster county, and at Ulster and Wysox, in Bradford county, the soils of these respective localities being typical of the Lancaster county limestone tobacco soils and the alluvial soils of the river valley of the North Branch of the Susquehanna river.

The investigations at the several points were continued from three to five years. The results indicate clearly that artificial fertilizers into which humus producing materials, such as cotton seed meal, linseed meal, horn meal, etc., enter largely are superior to stable manure in their effect upon both the quantity and the quality of the tobacco leaf; the results too were more uniform than with stable manure which even, with the best of care, is quite variable in its quality. Experiments further indicate that phosphoric acid in a highly soluble form should be always supplied; that present in the form of cotton seed meal or other vegetable matter, or in the form of basic slag phosphate, proving too slowly available for the use of this rapidly growing crop.

Potash supplied in the form of double carbonate of potash and magnesia, a potash salt prepared by the German Potash Syndicate and which is procurable from their agents in this country, gave considerably superior results over those obtained with the sulphate of potash, the latter being the form in which potash is usually supplied in the commercial tobacco fertilizers now on sale in America. A new series of experiments has been started to determine whether potash carbonate, as supplied by wood ashes, cottonseed hull ashes, cannot as effectively and more economically replace the double carbonate.

It was found better to supply part of the nitrogen in a more soluble form than that in which it occurs in the cottonseed meal; for this purpose, sulphate of ammonia was decidedly superior to nitrate of soda.

Tobacco growers are cautioned that the appli-

# APRIL, 4th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. W. h. | Moon south h. m | Moons Place. | Moon R. & S. h. m | Miscellaneous Particulars. | sun slo. m. | Sun rises h. m | Sun sets h. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1 Theodora | 11 | 10 40 | ♎ 19 | 4 40 | □♃☉ Sirius ris. 10 19e | 4 | 5 44 | 6 16 |
| Tuesday | 2 Theodosia | 12 | 11 22 | ♎ 4 | 5 0 | ☽ ♂ south 9 3 e. | 4 | 5 43 | 6 17 |
| Wednesd | 3 Ferdinand | 1 | morn. | ♎ 18 | rises | 3. ♃ rises 1 29 m. | 3 | 5 42 | 6 18 |
| Thursday | 4 *Maundy Thu.* | 1 | 12 4 | ♏ 4 | 7 21 | ☿ gr. lat. West ☿ rises 4 48m. ☿ in Aphelio | 3 | 5 40 | 6 20 |
| Friday | 5 *Good Friday* | 2 | 12 48 | ♏ 17 | 8 19 | ☾ in apo. ♂ stationary | 3 | 5 39 | 6 21 |
| Saturday | 6 Egesippus | 3 | 1 32 | ♐ 4 | 9 14 | □♄☉ ♄ rises 1 30 m. | 2 | 5 38 | 6 22 |

14] *Easter.* Mark 16. Days' length 12 hours 46 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | 7 *Easter Sun.* | 3 | 2 18 | ♐ 18 | 10 10 | ♀ rises 5 31 m. ☾ in ♌ | 2 | 5 37 | 6 23 |
| Monday | 8 *Easter Mon.* | 4 | 3 6 | ♑ 2 | 11 8 | ♂ south 8 39 e. | 2 | 5 35 | 6 25 |
| Tuesday | 9 Prochorus | 4 | 3 55 | ♑ 16 | 11 54 | ☌☿☾ Regulus south 8 46 e. ☽ | 2 | 5 34 | 6 26 |
| Wednesd | 10 Daniel | 5 | 4 45 | ♑ 29 | morn. | ♃ rises 1 4 m. | 1 | 5 33 | 6 27 |
| Thursday | 11 Julius | 6 | 5 36 | ♒ 13 | 12 57 | ☊☌♃☾☌♂☌♄☾ Antares sets 10 36 | 1 | 5 31 | 6 29 |
| Friday | 12 Eustachius | 7 | 6 27 | ♒ 26 | 1 40 | ♄ rises 1 9 m. ☾ gr. lib. e. | 1 | 5 30 | 6 30 |
| Saturday | 13 Justinus | 8 | 7 18 | ♓ 8 | 2 16 | Spica south 11 49 e. | 0 | 5 29 | 6 31 |

15] *Quasimodogeniti.* 1. *Sund. after Easter.* John 20. Days' length 13 hours 4 m.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | 14 Tydurtius | 9 | 8 9 | ♓ 21 | 2 52 | Wega rises 8 48 e. | fast. | 5 28 | 6 32 |
| Monday | 15 Olympia | 10 | 9 0 | ♈ 3 | 3 26 | ♂ south 8 14 e. | | 5 27 | 6 33 |
| Tuesday | 16 Calixtus | 11 | 9 53 | ♈ 15 | 4 0 | 7* rises 9 33 e. | | 0 5 25 | 6 35 |
| Wednesd | 17 Rudolph | 12 | 10 48 | ♈ 27 | 4 38 | ☌☿☾♃ ris. 12 37 m | | 1 5 24 | 6 36 |
| Thursday | 18 Æneas | 1 | 11 45 | ♉ 9 | sets | 18. ☾ fn ber ☌♀☾ ♀5 rises 19 m. | | 1 5 23 | 6 37 |
| Friday | 19 Anicetus | 2 | evening 44 | ♉ 21 | 8 0 | ♄ rises 12 41 m. | | 1 5 22 | 6 38 |
| Saturday | 20 Sulpitius | 2 | 1 45 | ♊ 2 | 9 12 | alphacca south 1 38 m. ☾ in ♍ | | 1 5 20 | 6 40 |

16] *Mis. Domini.* 2. *Sunday after Easter.* John 10. Days' length 13 hours 22 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | 21 Adolarius | 3 | 2 46 | ♊ 13 | 10 16 | Rigel sets 7 37 e. ☉ enters ♋ | | 1 5 19 | 6 41 |
| Monday | 22 Cajus | 4 | 3 45 | ♊ 26 | 11 14 | ☌♆☾ ♂ south 7 51 e. | | 2 5 18 | 6 42 |
| Tuesday | 23 *St. George* | 4 | 4 42 | ♋ 8 | morn. | Aldebaran sets 9 18 e. ☽ | | 2 5 17 | 6 43 |
| Wednesd | 24 Albert | 5 | 5 36 | ♋ 20 | 12 24 | ☿ gr. hel. lat. s. ☾ gr. libr. West | | 2 5 15 | 6 45 |
| Thursday | 25 *Mark Evan.* | 6 | 6 25 | ♌ 3 | 1 2 | 25. ♄ stationary | | 2 5 14 | 6 46 |
| Friday | 26 Cletus | 7 | 7 12 | ♌ 16 | 1 36 | ♃ rises 12 3 m. | | 2 5 13 | 6 47 |
| Saturday | 27 Anastasius | 7 | 7 56 | ♌ 29 | 2 8 | ☌♂☾ ♄ sets 11 58 e. | | 2 5 12 | 6 48 |

17] *Jubilate.* 3. *Sunday after Easter.* John 16. Days' length 13 hours 38 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | 28 Vitalis | 8 | 8 39 | ♍ 13 | 2 35 | Arctur south 11 45 e. | | 3 5 11 | 6 49 |
| Monday | 29 Sybilla | 9 | 9 21 | ♍ 27 | 3 2 | Orion sets 10 e. | | 3 5 10 | 6 50 |
| Tuesday | 30 Eutropius | 10 | 10 3 | ♎ 12 | 3 30 | ♃ stationary ☌♀☉ Superior | | 3 5 8 | 6 52 |

VENUS (♀) is in superior Conjunction with the Sun and passes from Morning to Evening Star.

# April has 30 Days.

## *MOON'S PHASES, &c.*

Full moon the 3d, at 8 o'clock 20 min. in the evening; rain.

Last quarter the 11th, at 10 o'clock 57 min. in the evening; pleasant.

New moon the 18th, at 4 o'clock 37 min. in the evening; changeable.

First quarter the 25th, at 11 o'clock 14 min. in the forenoon; showers.

### *Probable State of the Weather.*

APRIL: 1st, 2d, warm; 3d, 4th, rain; 5th, 6th, cool; 7th, 8th, 9th, clear; 10th, changeable; 11th, 12th, fair; 13th, 14th, 15th, windy; 16th, 17th, warm; 18th, 19th, changeable, with rain; 20th, 21st, 22d, cool; 23d, fair; 24th, foggy; 25th, 26th, 27th, rain; 28th, 29th, clear and warm; 30th, fair.

### *Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegheny | 1 | Susquehanna | 8 | Adams | 15 |
| Greene | 1 | Lehigh | 8 | Lackawanna | 15 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | Wyoming | 8 | Centre | 22 |
| Tioga | 1 | Northampton | 8 | Venango | 22 |
| Carbon | 8 | York | 15 | Juniata | 22 |
| Huntingdon | 8 | Mifflin | 15 | Franklin | 22 |
| Perry | 8 | Lancaster | 15 | Chester | 22 |
| Clarion | 8 | Bedford | 15 | | |

cation of these artificial mixtures in small quantities to a crop for whose chief fertilizing stable manure is used will not result in the favorable product that follows the use of these mixtures alone. It was found that especially in dry seasons, when stable manure is supposed to be chiefly effective, these artificial mixtures established their superiority.

The Annual Reports and Quarterly Bulletins of the station will be sent free of charge, on application, as long as the supply lasts, and inquiries on agricultural subjects answered as far as possible. Address, H. P. Armsby, Director, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

### APPLE RAISING.

The rule of gathering when the seed colors is a good one and will soon be adopted by all growers for good keeping after storing. Pruning should be done while the tree is young, and in such a way as not to expose the main branches. Gathering fallen fruit is important to save spread of black rot and fungoid growth. The flat-headed borer can easily be found and cut out before he injures the tree. The leaf feeders are destroyed by spraying. To be successful with apples, we must work and take care of them; the man who talks long and works little, trusting that his trees will flourish wherever they may be situated, has little chance to succeed in fruit culture.

### MONEY FROM TURKEYS.

I am a farmer's wife and depend on my earnings for money to supply myself with clothing and spending money. For the last five years I have found time, besides caring for my family, to do plain sewing of all kinds, also dressmaking, and have raised poultry besides. The first year I raised chickens, and I found that they did not bring me much profit; so I began raising turkeys, which are a profit to me and a benefit to the farm, as they destroy so many insects that are injurious to the growing crops. I do not feel indebted to the farm for their fattening, as I help about the corn husking enough to pay for what corn it would require to fatten them. My average profit from my sewing and poultry is about $90 or more yearly.

I will give a description of how I manage my turkeys. At first I set my turkeys' eggs under hens, but I found it was too much work to raise them with hens. And, then, I have been troubled with the mite lice, and they are death to turkeys, so I keep quite a number of hen turkeys and let them sit and rear their little ones, feeding them only when they come to the yard, and that is when they are four or five weeks old. They feed the little ones mostly on insects and they thrive better when they are young without any other food. I would advise keeping old hen turkeys, as the young ones are stronger than those raised from young hens. Last year I had turkeys hatched as late as the 6th of July that averaged 9½ pounds dressed at Christmas time. I had one old turkey that hatched out 18 in July and I succeeded in raising 15 of them, which brought me $15.

### HOW TO CARE FOR APPLES.

An apple, says Dr. Hoskins, should never at any time, while being handled and being stored, become cooler than the surrounding atmosphere. If it does not it will never sweat, for this sweat is simply atmospheric moisture precipitated upon the cold apple precisely as it is precipitated upon the outside of a pitcher of water in summer. An apple cannot be made to sweat in any true sense. The skin of all sound, smooth apples is nearly as air and water tight as India rubber.

—If there were any chance for salvation after death, the devil wouldn't work so hard to get men to put off their praying until the last minute.

# MAY, 5th Month.

| Weeks and Days | Remarkable Days. | H. W. h. | Moon south. h. m. | Moons Place. | Moon R. & S h. m. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | sun fast m. | Sun rises. h. m. | Sun sets. h. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesd | 1 *Philip & Ja.* | 11 | 10 46 | ♑ 27 | 3 58 | ☾ in per. 7 sets 8 32 e. | 3 | 5 7 | 6 53 |
| Thursday | 2 Sigismund | 12 | 11 30 | ♒ 12 | 4 30 | ♃ rises 11 39 e. | 3 | 5 6 | 6 54 |
| Friday | 3 *Inv. of Cross* | 1 | morn. | ♒ 27 | rises. | 3. ♄ rises 11 46 e. | 3 | 5 5 | 6 55 |
| Saturday | 4 Florianus | 1 | 12 16 | ♓ 12 | 8 5 | ♂ sets 2 5 m. ☾ in ♌ | 3 | 5 4 | 6 56 |

18] *Cantate.* 4. *Sunday after Easter.* John 16. Days' length 13 hours 54 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | 5 Godard | 2 | 1 3 | ♓ 27 | 8 59 | Spica sets 10 27 e. | 3 | 5 3 | 6 57 |
| Monday | 6 Aggeus | 3 | 1 52 | ♈ 12 | 9 41 | ♂☿☾ Arctur so. 11 12 e | 4 | 5 2 | 6 58 |
| Tuesday | 7 D micilla | 4 | 2 42 | ♈ 27 | 10 38 | Sirius sets 8 24 e. ☽ | 4 | 5 1 | 6 59 |
| Wednesd | 8 Stanislaus | 5 | 3 32 | ♉ 9 | 11 19 | ♂♃☾ ♂♄☾ ♃ris. 11 15 e. | 4 | 5 0 | 7 0 |
| Thursday | 9 Job | 5 | 4 22 | ♉ 22 | 11 59 | ♄ rises 11 22 e. | 4 | 4 59 | 7 1 |
| Friday | 10 Gordianus | 6 | 5 12 | ♊ 5 | morn. | ☾ gr. libra. east | 4 | 4 58 | 7 2 |
| Saturday | 11 Mamertus | 6 | 6 1 | ♊ 18 | 12 54 | 11. ♂ sets 1 42 m. | 4 | 4 57 | 7 3 |

19] *Rogate.* 5*th Sunday after Easter.* John 16. Days' length 14 hours 8 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | 12 Pancratius | 7 | 6 51 | ♋ 0 | 1 22 | Antares south 1 5 m. | 4 | 4 56 | 7 4 |
| Monday | 13 Servatius | 8 | 7 41 | ♋ 12 | 1 57 | ☿ in ♌ Librae so. 11 47 e. | 4 | 4 55 | 7 5 |
| Tuesday | 14 Christianus | 9 | 8 33 | ♋ 24 | 2 32 | ♂☿☉ Superior | 4 | 4 54 | 7 6 |
| Wednesd | 15 Sophia | 10 | 9 27 | ♌ 6 | 3 6 | ♃ rises 10 46 e. | 4 | 4 53 | 7 7 |
| Thursday | 16 *Ascension* | 11 | 10 24 | ♌ 18 | 3 48 | Alphacca so. 11 48 e. | 4 | 4 52 | 7 8 |
| Friday | 17 Jodocus | 12 | 11 24 | ♍ 0 | 4 38 | in per. ♄ rises 10 43 ev ☾ in ♉ | 4 | 4 51 | 7 9 |
| Saturday | 18 Liborius | 1 | evening 26 | ♍ 12 | sets. | 18. ☿ in Perihelion ♂☿☾ ♂♀☾ | 4 | 4 50 | 7 10 |

20] *Eraudi.* 6*th Sunday after Easter.* John 15. Days' length 14 hours 20 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | 19 Potentia | 2 | 1 27 | ♍ 24 | 8 59 | ☿ sets 7 29 e. | 4 | 4 50 | 7 10 |
| Monday | 20 Torpetus | 3 | 2 28 | ♎ 6 | 9 54 | ♂♆☾ Procyon sets 10 3 e. ☾ | 4 | 4 49 | 7 11 |
| Tuesday | 21 Prudence | 3 | 3 24 | ♎ 18 | 10 41 | Regulus sets 10 41 e ☉ enters ♍ | 4 | 4 48 | 7 12 |
| Wednesd | 22 Helena | 4 | 4 17 | ♏ 0 | 11 18 | ♃ sets 10 18 e. ☽ gr. libr. west | 4 | 4 47 | 7 13 |
| Thursday | 23 Desiderius | 5 | 5 6 | ♏ 12 | 11 54 | ♀ in ♌ ♄ rises 10 26 e. | 4 | 4 46 | 7 14 |
| Friday | 24 Esther | 5 | 5 53 | ♏ 25 | morn. | Rigel rises 7 28 e. | 4 | 4 46 | 7 14 |
| Saturday | 25 Urbanus | 6 | 6 36 | ♐ 8 | 12 47 | 25. ♂♂☾ ♂ sets 12 59 m | 3 | 4 45 | 7 15 |

21] *Whitsuntide.* John 14. Days' length 14 hours 32 min.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday | 26 *Whitsunday* | 7 | 7 19 | ♐ 22 | 1 5 | ♀ sets 7 44 e. | 3 | 4 44 | 7 16 |
| Monday | 27 *Whitmonday* | 8 | 8 1 | ♑ 6 | 1 33 | Pollux sets 11 9 e. | 3 | 4 43 | 7 17 |
| Tuesday | 28 William | 8 | 8 44 | ♑ 21 | 2 0 | ☿ gr. hel. lat. n. □♂☉ | 3 | 4 43 | 7 17 |
| Wednesd | 29 *Emberday* | 9 | 9 27 | ♒ 5 | 2 31 | ☾ in apo. ♃ sets 9 48 e. | 3 | 4 42 | 7 18 |
| Thursday | 30 *Decoration* | 10 | 10 13 | ♒ 21 | 3 3 | ♄ rises 9 59 e. | 3 | 4 41 | 7 19 |
| Friday | 31 Manilius | 11 | 11 0 | ♓ 6 | 3 41 | ♂☿☾ Vega south 1 59 m. ☾ in ♌ | 3 | 4 41 | 7 19 |

# May has 31 Days.

### *MOON'S PHASES, &c.*

Full moon the 3d, at 1 o'clock 18 min. in the afternoon; rain.

Last quarter the 11th, at 9 o'clock 38 min. in the forenoon; changeable.

New moon the 18th at 12 o'clock 37 min. in the morning; pleasant.

First quarter the 25th, at 12 o'clock 39 min. in the morning; pleasant.

### *Probable State of the Weather.*

MAY: 1st, 2d, cloudy; 3d, 4th, rainy; 5th, 6th, 7th, clear; 8th, 9th, 10th, cool; 11th, 12th, changeable; 13th, 14th, rain; 15th, 16th, 17th, clear; 18th, 19th, fair and cool; 20th, 21st, changeable; 22d, 23d, rain; 24th, 25th, 26th, clear; 27th, 28th, warm; 29th, 30th, 31st, clear and windy.

### *Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 6 Lawrence | 13 Forest | 20 |
| Bradford | 6 Crawford | 13 Union | 20 |
| Schuylkill | 6 Westmoreland | 13 Bucks | 20 |
| Wayne | 6 Jefferson | 13 M'Kean | 27 |
| Columbia | 6 Washington | 13 Montour | 27 |
| Northumberland | 6 Clinton | 13 Monroe | 27 |
| Cameron | 6 Clearfield | 13 Sullivan | 27 |
| Luzerne | 13 Somerset | 13 Elk | 27 |
| Erie | 13 Cumberland | 13 | |

### WIRE FOR LIMA BEANS.

For the past nine years I have raised lima beans in my garden, and for two years past have used wire in place of bean poles, and I wish to say that any one having once used wire will never go back to the old system, writes H. G. B., in "Vick's Magazine." On the south side of an old building I have set some cedar posts, 10 feet or more above ground, and about 30 feet from the building. On these posts have been spiked some 2x4 scantling; some heavy screw hooks are fastened to the building, and to the hooks I fasten a heavy single wire (or double if preferred) and run the same to the 2x4 for an overhead wire. I have my hills all boxed in with six-inch strips of lumber, and drive a plug or short stake in the centre of each hill, and then fasten to the stake wire, such as stove men use for wiring stove pipe, and fasten the same to the overhead wire. In a wind storm the beans receive less punishment than when poles are used and no wire has ever broken a stem. The soil here is sandy, and by boxing the hills and using water freely I can force the growth and have early beans.

The vertical wires that I have used for two seasons I expect to use again, and the cost is much less than poles and more satisfactory. I think my vines have grown in favorable weather not less than six inches in a single day.

—To persuade one soul to lead a better life is to leave the world better than you found it.

### MAKING THE MOST OF THE GARDEN.

We sold sweet corn last summer at a cent an ear, enough to more than pay for growing the corn, and as fast as the good ears were picked the stalks and small ears went to the cows instead of sowed corn. If you market for yourself to consumers you will find that an occasional basket of fresh picked string beans or peas will do no harm, especially if you are getting top prices for what you sell. If you sell these things, byproducts to you, worth little or nothing if left at home, never undersell people who make a living by growing such things. It is fair neither to the truck grower nor your customer. Give away anything you please, but when you sell, sell at market rate. If you do not do your own marketing, whoever does it for you will find it to his as well as to your advantage to add to the variety of his stock.

The man who goes to market with butter only will often lose customers to one who sells fresh eggs, cream and seasonable vegetables. No customer, especially if it be a woman, likes to buy, every 10 minutes of a morning, a dozen eggs of one, a few pounds of butter of another and some vegetables of a third, while if she wants a pint of vinegar that "her farmer" could as well have brought to her as not she must go or send to a grocery and get some sort of acid, but rarely vinegar. We have a neighbor that so well understands this that if a customer of his wants a few turnips, apples or a load of pumpkins that he does not have he comes to us and pays us what he gets, refusing a commission because he says it is an accommodation to him and to his customers. Careful attention to these details brings satisfactory results.

### KEEP THE BARN IN REPAIR.

The barn should be kept well painted, not only for the sake of appearance, but to preserve the wood. If a cupola is put on the roof for ventilation, its dimensions should be in proportion to the size of the barn and it should be of a design that will make it "a thing of beauty" and a joy to the beholder. Plenty of windows should be provided in the stables and other parts of the barn, as plenty of light and sunshine is necessary for the health and comfort of the animals confined there a considerable portion of the year.

—Some persons plume themselves upon their sterling honesty who have never been tempted.

# JUNE, 6th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. W h. | Moon south. h m. | Moons Place. | Moon R. & S. h. m. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | sun fast m. | Sun rises. h. m | Sun sets. h. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 1 Nicodemus | 12 | 11 48 | ♑ 21 | 4 22 | Antares south 11 44 e. | 3 | 4 40 | 7 20 |
| 22] | *Trinity Sunday.* | | John 3. | | | Days' length 14 hours 40 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 2 Marcellus | 1 | morn. | ♐ 6 | rises. | 2. ♂☿☾ Librae 10 2 south eve. | 2 | 4 40 | 7 20 |
| Monday | 3 Erasmus | 2 | 12 38 | ♐ 20 | 8 35 | ♀ sets 8 1 e. | 2 | 4 39 | 7 21 |
| Tuesday | 4 Darius | 3 | 1 29 | ♑ 4 | 9 20 | ♂♃☾ ♂♄☾ ♃ rises 9 23 e. | 2 | 4 39 | 7 21 |
| Wednesd | 5 Bonifacius | 3 | 2 19 | ♑ 18 | 10 0 | ♂ sets 12 26 m. | 2 | 4 38 | 7 22 |
| Thursday | 6 *Cor. Christi* | 4 | 3 10 | ♒ 1 | 10 37 | ☿☿☉ ♄ rises 9 28 e. | 2 | 4 38 | 7 22 |
| Friday | 7 Lucretia | 5 | 3 59 | ♒ 14 | 11 10 | ☾ gr. libration east | 1 | 4 37 | 7 23 |
| Saturday | 8 Medardus | 5 | 4 48 | ♒ 27 | 11 43 | Regulus sets 11 38 | 1 | 4 37 | 7 23 |
| 23] | 1*st Sunday after Trinity.* | | Luke 16. | | | Days' length 14 hours 46 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 9 Barnimus | 6 | 5 27 | ♑ 9 | morn. | 9. ♂♀♆ Arctur south 9 e. | 1 | 4 37 | 7 23 |
| Monday | 10 Flavius | 7 | 6 26 | ♑ 21 | 12 30 | ♀ sets 8 14 e. | 1 | 4 37 | 7 23 |
| Tuesday | 11 Barnabas | 8 | 7 18 | ♐ 3 | 1 5 | ♂ sets 12 9 m. | 1 | 4 36 | 7 34 |
| Wednesd | 12 Basilides | 9 | 8 11 | ♐ 15 | 1 53 | ♃ rises 8 48 e. | 1 | 4 36 | 7 24 |
| Thursday | 13 Tobias | 10 | 9 8 | ♐ 28 | 2 25 | ♄ rises 8 58 e. | 0 | 4 36 | 7 24 |
| Friday | 14 Heliseus | 11 | 10 7 | ♑ 8 | 3 17 | ☾ in per. 7* ris. 2 43 m. ☾ in ♉ | slow | 4 36 | 7 24 |
| Saturday | 15 Vitus | 12 | 11 6 | ♑ 20 | 4 11 | ☿ gr. elong. east ☿ sets 6 14 e. | | 4 35 | 7 24 |
| 24] | 2*d Sunday after Trinity.* | | Luke 14. | | | Days' length 14 hours 50 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 16 Rolandus | 1 | evening 9 | ♐ 7 | sets. | 16. ♂♆☾ Alphacca south 9 50 e. | 0 | 4 35 | 7 25 |
| Monday | 17 Nicander | 2 | 1 9 | ♐ 19 | 8 30 | ♂♀☾ ♀ sets 8 24 e. | 1 | 4 35 | 7 25 |
| Tuesday | 18 Arnolphus | 3 | 2 4 | ♐ 2 | 9 14 | ♂☿☾ Wega so. 12 45 m. | 1 | 4 35 | 7 25 |
| Wednesd | 19 Gervasius | 3 | 2 57 | ♑ 15 | 9 51 | ♃ rises 8 17 e. | 1 | 4 35 | 7 25 |
| Thursday | 20 Sylverius | 4 | 3 45 | ♑ 27 | 10 23 | ♂♆☾ ☿ in ♉ ☽ gr. libr. w. | 1 | 4 35 | 7 25 |
| Friday | 21 Raphael | 5 | 4 31 | ♒ 5 | 10 54 | ☉ enters ♋ Summer commences Longest Day. | 1 | 4 34 | 7 26 |
| Saturday | 22 Achatius | 6 | 5 15 | ♒ 18 | 11 23 | ♂♂☾ ♂ sets 11 37 e. | 2 | 4 35 | 7 25 |
| 25] | 3*d Sunday after Trinity.* | | Luke 15. | | | Days' length 14 hours 50 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 23 Agrippina | 6 | 5 58 | ♎ 2 | 11 53 | 23. Procyon sets 7 44 e. | 2 | 4 35 | 7 25 |
| Monday | 24 *John, Bapt.* | 7 | 6 40 | ♎ 16 | morn. | ♀ sets 8 32 e. | 2 | 4 35 | 7 25 |
| Tuesday | 25 Elogius | 8 | 7 23 | ♋ 0 | 12 32 | ♀ in Perihelion | 2 | 4 35 | 7 25 |
| Wednesd | 26 Jeremiah | 9 | 8 8 | ♋ 14 | 1 1 | ☾ in apogee ♄ rises 8 3 e. | 3 | 4 35 | 7 25 |
| Thursday | 27 7 Sleepers | 10 | 8 54 | ♋ 29 | 2 2 | ♃ rises 7 40 e. ☾ in ♌ | 3 | 4 35 | 7 25 |
| Friday | 28 Leo | 10 | 9 42 | ♌ 14 | 2 32 | ♂ sets 11 19 e. | 3 | 4 36 | 7 24 |
| Saturday | 29 *St. Peter* | 11 | 10 32 | ♌ 29 | 3 3 | ☿ stationary ♂☿☾ | 3 | 4 36 | 7 24 |
| 26] | 4*th Sunday after Trinity.* | | Luke 6. | | | Days' length 14 hours 48 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 30 Lucina | 12 | 11 23 | ♐ 14 | 3 45 | ♌♃☉ Altair so. 1 6 m. | 3 | 4 36 | 7 24 |

JUPITER (♃) is on the 30th in Opposition with the Sun, and shines all night.

# June has 30 Days.

## *MOON'S PHASES, &c.*

Full moon the 2d, at 4 o'clock 52 min. in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 9th, at 4 o'clock 59 min. in the evening; pleasant.

New moon the 16th, at 8 o'clock 32 min. in the morning; changeable.

First quarter the 23d, at 3 o'clock 58 min. in the evening; changeable.

### *Probable State of the Weather.*

JUNE: 1st, foggy; 2d, 3d, 4th, rain; 5th, 6th, fair; 7th, 8th, warm; 9th, 10th, 11th, fair; 12th, 13th, cloudy; 14th, 15th, windy; 16th, 17th, changeable; 18th, 19th, rain; 20th, 21st, 22d, warm; 23d, 24th, changeable; 25th, 26th, cloudy; 27th, 28th, showers; 29th, 30th, clear.

SUPREME COURT—at Harrisburg 3

### *Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 3 | Lycoming | 3 | Dauphin | 10 |
| Warren | 3 | Indiada | 3 | Potter | 10 |
| Armstrong | 3 | Lehigh | 3 | Northampton | 10 |
| Delaware | 3 | Montgomery | 3 | Carbon | 10 |
| Fayette | 3 | Cambria | 3 | Fulton | 11 |
| Allegheny | 3 | Lebanon | 3 | Greene | 17 |
| Beaver | 3 | Pike | 3 | Berks | 17 |
| Butler | 3 | Mercer | 3 | Blair | 17 |
| Luzerne | 3 | Snyder | 3 | Lackawanna | 24 |

## FATTEN MORE CATTLE.

A Greenfield marketman is quoted as follows: "Farmers are just beginning to realize that there is money in fattening cattle." Twenty-five years ago all these farmers were raising fat cattle for beef, but most of them have gone out of it during the last dozen years. With the present prices of beef it will pay better than it did 25 years ago. Then the farmers got but about $6 to $6.50 a hundred for the best steer beef. Today they can get $7 to $8.50. Farmers come in here and say they aren't getting any money. I tell them to take the surplus feed they have in their barns and fatten cattle and they'll get more money. There are a good many more farmers going into it than a year ago, too.

"You'll never see beef as low as it was again. They can't afford again to raise it so low out west. The cattle ranges are more restricted, and it costs more to raise beef out there than it did. The thing for the farmers about here to do is clear up their old pastures that have gone to brush and go to fattening cattle. It will take a few years to get the best results, because the old pastures have run out. The higher price of hides helps the farmers, too. Now they get eight cents a pound instead of 3½ a few years ago."

—"What is a well-balanced mind, Uncle Theodore?"

"Well, it is a mind that can sympathize with the upper dog in a fight."

## WHAT OF OUR ORCHARDS?

### More Thorough Cultivation and More Plant Food Needed.

Every year we are realizing more and more that there is money in the apple orchard. If it pays in its neglected state what might not be expected if it were taken care of? Glance over the country today and what do you find? Untrimmed trees and unimproved soil. Do you wonder at the occasional crop results?

What is the first step? Trim the trees and plow the soil. Let the air into the soil and rejuvenate it. Clear away all the old brush and bushes. Plow and harrow. I am inclined to think it best to summer fallow until some time in July. This puts the soil in good thorough tilth, the air has had a full activity and then you are ready for the final step. Some chemicals are needed. The continual cropping of leaves and fruit has been at the expense of the potash and phosphoric acid and nitrogen in the soil.

Doubtless these orchard lands contain but little of these materials in available form. So they should be added to put the soil in good fertile condition. A couple hundred pounds per acre of both muriate of potash and acid phosphate should be added. Then clover should be sown. The latter will add nitrogen, then the three important elements have been furnished. Muriate of potash and acid phosphate are inexpensive and you will be surprised how quickly your trees will respond and bear fruit.

If in a couple of years the trees are too vigorous, plow under the clover and grow a crop of rye. If we adopt some method like the above it will pay many fold.

You can try this on a small scale at first to study your conditions and to get your bearings. It will lead to but one conclusion: apple growing requires an improved soil and available plant food. Both are obtained in the above simple, inexpensive suggestion.

CHARLES WM. BURKETT.

New Hampshire Exp. Station.

—For stomach worms in sheep the Ohio Station recommends the Julien benzine treatment: Two teaspoonfuls common gasoline, with four ounces sweet milk, well shaken together to form an emulsion, given each animal three times, at intervals of twenty-four hours.

# JULY, 7th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. W. h. | Moon south h. m | Moons Place | Moon R & S. h. m. | Miscellaneous Particulars. | sun slo. m. | Sun rises. h. m. | Sun sets. h. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1 Theobald | 1 | morn. | ♒29 | rises. | 1.♂☌☾ ♂♃☾ ☿ in aph. ☽ | 4 | 4 36 | 7 24 |
| Tuesday | 2 *Visit. V. M.* | 2 | 12 15 | ♓13 | 7 58 | ♂♄☾ Spica south 8 50 e. | 4 | 4 37 | 7 23 |
| Wednesd | 3 Cornelius | 2 | 1 6 | ♓27 | 8 39 | ♃ so. 11 47 e. ☾ gr. libration east | 4 | 4 37 | 7 23 |
| Thursday | 4 *Independence* | 3 | 1 56 | ♈11 | 9 13 | ☉ in Aphelion Antares south 9 24 e. | 4 | 4 37 | 7 23 |
| Friday | 5 Demetrius | 4 | 2 46 | ♈23 | 9 45 | ♂ sets 10 59 e. | 4 | 4 38 | 7 22 |
| Saturday | 6 *John Huss* | 5 | 3 85 | ♉ 6 | 10 18 | ☌♄☉ ♄ south 11 58 e. | 4 | 4 38 | 7 22 |
| 27] | *5th Sunday after Trinity.* | | Luke 5. | | | Days' length 14 hours 44 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 7 Edelburga | 6 | 4 24 | ♉18 | 10 51 | ☽ ♀ sets 8 36 e. | 4 | 4 38 | 7 22 |
| Monday | 8 Aquilla | 7 | 5 14 | ♉ 0 | 11 26 | ☽ 8. Regulus sets 9 32 e. | 5 | 4 39 | 7 21 |
| Tuesday | 9 Zeno | 8 | 6 6 | ♉12 | morn. | Wega south 10 58 e. | 5 | 4 39 | 7 21 |
| Wednesd | 10 Israel | 9 | 7 0 | ♉25 | 0 37 | ♃ south 11 16 e. | 5 | 4 40 | 7 20 |
| Thursday | 11 Pius | 10 | 7 56 | ♊ 5 | 1 6 | ☾ in Altair per. south 12 20 m. ☾ in ♉ | 5 | 4 40 | 7 20 |
| Friday | 12 Henry | 10 | 8 55 | ♊17 | 1 59 | ♂ sets 10 41 e. | 5 | 4 41 | 7 19 |
| Saturday | 13 *Margaret* | 11 | 9 55 | ♊29 | 2 57 | ☌☿☉ Inferior Dog Days commence ☽ | 5 | 4 41 | 7 19 |
| 28] | *6th Sunday after Trinity.* | | Matth. 5. | | | Days' length 14 hours 36 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 14 Bonavent | 12 | 10 54 | ♋11 | 4 1 | ☽ ☌♆☾ Sirius rises 4 4 m. | 5 | 4 42 | 7 18 |
| Monday | 15 *Apostles' day* | 1 | 11 51 | ♋24 | sets. | 15. ☌♆☾ ♃ in ♉ | 6 | 4 43 | 7 17 |
| Tuesday | 16 Hilary | 1 | evening 45 | ♌ 6 | 7 45 | ♄ south 11 15 e. | 6 | 4 44 | 7 16 |
| Wednesd | 17 Alexius | 2 | 1 35 | ♌19 | 8 21 | ☌☿☾ ♀ gr. lat. Hel. no. ☾ gr. libr. w. | 6 | 4 45 | 7 15 |
| Thursday | 18 Maternus | 3 | 2 23 | ♍ 2 | 8 54 | ♀ sets 8 35 | 6 | 4 46 | 7 14 |
| Friday | 19 Ruffina | 4 | 3 8 | ♍15 | 9 23 | ♂ sets 10 26 e. | 6 | 4 46 | 7 14 |
| Saturday | 20 Elias | 4 | 3 52 | ♍29 | 9 51 | ♃ south 10 31 e. | 6 | 4 47 | 7 13 |
| 29] | *7th Sunday after Trinity.* | | Mark 8. | | | Days' length 14 hours 24 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 21 Praxedes | 5 | 4 35 | ♎12 | 10 19 | ☌☌☾ ☿ gr. hel. lat. so. | 6 | 4 48 | 7 12 |
| Monday | 22 *Mary Magd.* | 6 | 5 19 | ♎26 | 10 50 | 7* rises 12 8 m. ☉ enters ♌ | 6 | 4 49 | 7 11 |
| Tuesday | 23 Apollinaris | 7 | 6 3 | ♏10 | 11 22 | ☽ 23. ☾ in apo. ☿ stationary | 6 | 4 50 | 7 10 |
| Wednesd | 24 Christiana | 7 | 6 48 | ♏25 | 11 58 | Arctur ris. 12 1 m | 6 | 4 51 | 7 9 |
| Thursday | 25 *St. James* | 8 | 7 35 | ♐10 | morn. | ♀ sets 8 28 e. ☾ in ♌ | 6 | 4 51 | 7 9 |
| Friday | 26 *St. Anna* | 9 | 8 24 | ♐24 | 12 59 | ☌♅☾ ♂ sets 10 4 e. | 6 | 4 52 | 7 8 |
| Saturday | 27 Martha | 10 | 9 14 | ♑ 8 | 1 48 | ♃ south 10 1 e. ☽ | 6 | 4 53 | 7 7 |
| 30] | *8th Sunday after Trinity.* | | Matth. 7. | | | Days' length 14 hours 14 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 28 Pantaleon | 11 | 10 6 | ♑22 | 2 40 | ☌♃☾ ♄ south 10 25 e. | 6 | 4 53 | 7 7 |
| Monday | 29 Beatrix | 11 | 10 57 | ♒ 7 | 3 39 | ☌♄☾ Aldebaran rises 1 2 m. | 6 | 4 54 | 7 6 |
| Tuesday | 30 Abdon | 12 | 11 49 | ♒21 | 4 40 | ☽ ♀ sets 8 28 e. ☽ gr. libr. e. | 6 | 4 55 | 7 5 |
| Wednesd | 31 Germanus | 1 | morn. | ♓ 8 | rises. | 31. Algenib s. 3 34 | 6 | 4 56 | 7 4 |

SATURN (♄) is on the 6th in Opposition with the Sun and shines all night.

# July has 31 Days.

## *MOON'S PHASES, &c.*

Full moon the 1st, at 6 o'clock 17 min. in the evening; rain.

Last quarter the 8th, at 10 o'clock 19 min. in the evening; pleasant.

New moon the 15th, at 5 o'clock 10 min. in the evening; clear.

First quarter the 23d, at 8 o'clock 58 min. in the forenoon; changeable.

Full moon the 31st, at 5 o'clock 33 min. in the morning; windy, rain.

### *Probable State of the Weather.*

JULY: 1st, 2d, 3d, foggy and rain; 4th, 5th, 6th, warm; 7th, 8th, 9th, fair; 10th, 11th, changeable; 12th, 13th, 14th, very warm; 15th, 16th, clear and warm; 17th, 18th, changeable; 19th, 20th, showers; 21st, 22d, warm; 23d, 24th, changeable; 25th, 26th, rain; 27th, 28th, cool; 29th, 30th, 31st, rain.

### *Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allegheny | 1 | Philadelphia | 1 |
| Schuylkill | 1 | | |

### MUST SPRAY OR SURRENDER.

In an interesting and instructive paper treating the subject of spraying small fruits R. M. Kellogg, of Three Rivers, said to the Michigan Horticultural Society in convention that the time has come when the fruit grower must spray or surrender. Nor must he wait. Spraying has its season and cannot be done except at the proper time. But if well done, with our modern pumps and formula, and added proper culture, fruit growing may be made as certain as any other business. Even in our fickle climate, trees and plants in perfect physical condition will withstand the severest cold. As to failures in spraying, investigation will show that the work was improperly done. Spraying means the covering of every leaf with mist. Rusts and blights can surely be combatted with the spray pump. This year Mr. Kellogg made a special effort to rid his fruit plantation of every insect and all fungi, and he says he can report a victory. He used a barrel sprayer, mounted on a cart, from the rear of which was suspended a brass pipe, bringing each of three nozzles directly over a row of strawberries. Two stout men worked the pump alternating with driving team, so they maintained at all times a very high pressure, securing a spray of finest mist.

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—No matter how carefully the owner of the fields may attempt to keep his ground clean, unless he also works in the highway, and destroys the weeds which are there growing vigorously, his fields, which otherwise would be clean, will be seeded with plants from which he has tried to keep them free.

### THE LABOR PROBLEM.

This country is not by any means responsible for all of the trusts and combinations that are being formed "to keep up prices." Canadian farm papers have recently announced that the Canadian threshermen have effected an organization for controlling the price of threshing for the farmers. The same paper also announces that farm-help in a certain section have organized and are on a "strike" for some real or fancied grievance.

I do not know what relation exists between the Canadian farmer and his help, their hours of labor and the pay they receive. If the conditions are anything like those which prevail on this side of the line, it is difficult to see how the men can gain much by a formal strike. Conditions of help on the farm here have changed in the past 25 years, the average personnel of the help being far below what it was in former years. Then it was mostly farmers' boys who were born and brought up in the locality. They never went on a "strike." They were good workers and had as much interest in the farm work as the farmer who hired them.

There are many good farm hands today who take a just pride in their work and receive the highest wages. Not a few of them accumulate money faster than the men who hire them. This class of help would not think of a "strike." But a large proportion of farm hands of foreign extraction, who have no interest in their work, and without the least provocation, are liable to "strike out," and leave the farmer in the midst of planting, haying or harvesting.

The help problem is the most serious one that confronts the farmer today. The price of good help, when it can be found, is higher that the proportionate price of farm products, and what is still worse poor help is dear at any price.

The solution of the help problem is not an easy one; some are solving it, in a measure at least, by more intensive farming, cultivating less areas more thoroughly, and using machinery as much as possible. The best help with intelligence and machinery in intensive farming will give much better results than can possibly be secured with cheap, unreliable help, working over large areas for small crops.

Right here is where thought and brain power comes in competition with muscle, and it is not much of a question as to which will win.

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—Time conquers all, and we must Time obey.

# AUGUST, 8th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. W. h. | Moon south. h. m | Moons Place. | Moon R & S h. m | Miscellaneous Particulars. | sun slo. m. | Sun rises. h. m. | Sun sets. h. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday | 1 *Lammas Day* | 1 | 12 40 | ♒ 18 | 7 48 | Sirius rises 2 36 m. | 6 | 4 57 | 7 3 |
| Friday | 2 Stephen | 2 | 1 30 | ♓ 1 | 8 21 | ☿ gr. elong. west ☿ rises 4 13 m. | 6 | 4 58 | 7 2 |
| Saturday | 3 Augustus | 3 | 2 21 | ♓ 13 | 8 58 | ♃ south 9 31 e. | 6 | 4 59 | 7 1 |
| 31] | *9th Sunday after Trinity.* | Luke 16. | Days' length 14 hours 00 min. | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 4 Dominic | 4 | 3 11 | ♓ 25 | 9 28 | ♄ south 9 55 e. | 6 | 5 0 | 7 0 |
| Monday | 5 Oswald | 5 | 4 3 | ♈ 8 | 10 5 | ♂ sets 9 39 e. | 6 | 5 1 | 6 59 |
| Tuesday | 6 *Tr. of Christ* | 6 | 4 56 | ♈ 20 | 10 46 | ☾ in perigee ♂ in ♉ | 6 | 5 2 | 6 58 |
| Wednesd | 7 Donatus | 7 | 5 52 | ♉ 1 | 11 31 | 7. Antares south 7 18 e. ☾ in ♉ | 6 | 5 3 | 6 57 |
| Thursday | 8 Emilius | 8 | 6 49 | ♉ 13 | morn. | Altair south 10 34 e. | 5 | 5 4 | 6 56 |
| Friday | 9 Ericus | 9 | 7 46 | ♉ 25 | 12 59 | ☿ in ♌ ♀ sets 8 18 e. | 5 | 5 5 | 6 55 |
| Saturday | 10 *St. Lawrence* | 10 | 8 44 | ♊ 7 | 1 48 | ♂☌♆☾ ♃ south 9 1 e. | 5 | 5 6 | 6 54 |
| 32] | *10th Sunday after Trinity.* | Luke 19. | Days' length 13 hours 46 min. | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 11 Titus | 11 | 9 41 | ♊ 19 | 2 52 | ♄ south 9 26 e. | 5 | 5 7 | 6 53 |
| Monday | 12 Clara | 12 | 10 35 | ♋ 2 | 3 58 | ♂ sets 9 20 e. | 5 | 5 8 | 6 52 |
| Tuesday | 13 Hildebert | 12 | 11 26 | ♋ 15 | 5 0 | ☾ ☌ ☿ ☾ ☾ gr. libr. w. | 5 | 5 9 | 6 51 |
| Wednesd | 14 Eusebius | 1 | evening 15 | ♋ 28 | sets. | 14. ☿ in perihelion | 4 | 5 10 | 6 50 |
| Thursday | 15 *Ascn. V. M.* | 2 | 1 1 | ♌ 12 | 7 20 | Spica sets 9 2 e. | 4 | 5 12 | 6 48 |
| Friday | 16 Rochus | 3 | 1 46 | ♌ 26 | 7 51 | ♂♀☾ ♀ sets 8 8 e. | 4 | 5 13 | 6 47 |
| Saturday | 17 Bertram | 3 | 2 39 | ♍ 9 | 8 22 | ♃ south 8 32 e. | 4 | 5 14 | 6 46 |
| 33] | *11th Sunday after Trinity.* | Luke 18. | Days' length 13 hours 30 min. | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 18 Agapetus | 4 | 3 13 | ♍ 23 | 8 48 | ♄ south 8 57 e. | 4 | 5 15 | 6 45 |
| Monday | 19 Sebaldus | 4 | 3 57 | ♎ 7 | 9 23 | ♂♂☾ ♂ sets 9 3 e. | 3 | 5 17 | 6 43 |
| Tuesday | 20 Bernard | 5 | 4 42 | ♎ 21 | 9 55 | ☾ in apogee Markab south 1 6 m. | 3 | 5 18 | 6 42 |
| Wednesd | 21 Rebecca | 6 | 5 28 | ♏ 3 | 10 26 | Procyon rises 3 13 m. ☾ in ♌ | 3 | 5 19 | 6 41 |
| Thursday | 22 Philibert | 7 | 6 16 | ♏ 20 | 11 15 | 22: ♅ stationary | 3 | 5 20 | 6 40 |
| Friday | 23 Zacheus | 8 | 7 5 | ♐ 4 | morn. | ♂♅☾ ♀ rises 8 e. ☉ enters ♍ | 2 | 5 21 | 6 39 |
| Saturday | 24 *St. Barthol.* | 9 | 7 55 | ♐ 18 | 12 29 | ☿ gr. hel. lat. n. ♂♃☾ | 2 | 5 23 | 6 37 |
| 34] | *12th Sunday after Trinity.* | Mark 7. | Days' length 13 hours 12 min. | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 25 Ludovicus | 10 | 8 46 | ♑ 2 | 1 23 | ♂♄☾ ♄ south 8 29 | 2 | 5 24 | 6 36 |
| Monday | 26 Samuel | 11 | 9 38 | ♑ 16 | 2 26 | ☾ gr. libr. e. ♂ sets. 8 45 e. | 2 | 5 25 | 6 35 |
| Tuesday | 27 Gebhard | 12 | 10 29 | ♑ 29 | 3 28 | *Dog days end* ♂☿☉ Superior | 1 | 5 26 | 6 34 |
| Wednesd | 28 *St. Augustin* | 12 | 11 21 | ♒ 13 | 4 33 | ♃ south 7 47 e. | 1 | 5 27 | 6 33 |
| Thursday | 29 *St. John beh.* | 1 | morn. | ♒ 26 | rises. | 29. Polaris south 2 53 m. | 1 | 5 28 | 6 32 |
| Friday | 30 Benjamin | 2 | 12 12 | ♓ 9 | 6 53 | ♃ stationary ♀ sets 7 57 e. | 0 | 5 30 | 6 30 |
| Saturday | 31 Paulinus | 2 | 1 4 | ♓ 21 | 7 29 | Arietis south 3 18 m. | 0 | 5 31 | 6 29 |

# August has 31 Days.

## *MOON'S PHASES, &c.*

Last quarter the 7th, at 3 o'clock 1 min. in the morning; cool.

New moon the 14th at 3 o'clock 27 min. in the morning; cool.

First quarter the 22d, at 2 o'clock 52 min. in the morning; showers.

Full moon the 29th, at 3 o'clock 21 min. in the afternoon; changeable.

### *Probable State of the Weather.*

AUGUST: 1st, 2d, 3d, warm; 4th, 5th, cloudy; 6th, 7th, cool; 8th, 9th, changeable; 10th, 11th, 12th, very warm; 13th, showers; 14th, 15th, cool; 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, windy; 22d, 23d, rain; 24th, 25th, foggy; 26th, 27th, windy; 28th, 29th, changeable; 30th, 31st, rain.

### *Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 5 | Clarion | 12 | Venango | 26 |
| Perry | 5 | Wyoming | 12 | Mifflin | 26 |
| Susquehanna | 12 | Adams | 19 | Tioga | 26 |
| Northampton | 12 | Washington | 19 | York | 26 |
| Chester | 12 | Centre | 26 | Westmoreland | 26 |

## SAVE THE SURPLUS FRUIT.

Millions of dollars worth of fruit annually goes to waste, because in its marketable state, when green, the market is glutted. Evaporation would save much of this loss. Even drying in the sun is better than to permit the fruit to rot. The only trouble is that fruit honestly evaporated on the farm is compelled to compete with sulphured evaporated fruit, which, though it may be inferior in quality, sells at the highest price because it is of brighter color. Some of the finest appearing evaporated fruit will likely be found to have been treated either before or after evaporation with the fumes of sulphur; and it is probable that sulphur will be used as long as the eye of the consumer demands first to be satisfied. But with evaporators as cheap as they now are, and with a good market for such fruits during a large portion of the year, there can be no excuse for sacrificing any portion of the fruit crop.

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—In experiments, conducted for the purpose of determining the influence of food on the quality of pork, it has been found that milk, corn, barley, oats and peas produce the most solid and best-flavored meat. Potatoes produce a soft pork. By-products of the flour mill make an inferior pork. Oil meals produce pork that is oily and of poor flavor. The meat made from feeding beans is without flavor, and hard and indigestible. Acorns do not make good pork.

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—Facts are said to be stubborn things, but they do not seem to be very much in the way of some people.

## THE PROFIT IN TREES.

Americans often wonder how European farmers and land owners bear up under the excessive taxation that prevails almost everywhere. We here hardly realize how oppressive that burden of taxation really is. Only the severest parsimony and the effort to utilize every means of gain enable them to survive. Necessity has driven them into many expedients. One of the most common is to utilize the highways by planting fruit trees along them. France began the experiment, and now Belgium and Germany have followed. Where farmers do not avail themselves of the opportunity the State itself does the work and derives the resultant benefits.

A recent account enters quite fully into this matter. It tells how in the highways of Wurtemberg the fruit harvest twenty years ago was valued at over $200,000. Last year it was three times as much. The revenue from the national roads of Saxony, planted with fruit trees, has been $340,000 in fourteen years. In Belgium, in 1894, 741,571 fruit trees were planted along the public highways, which furnished $2,000,000 worth of fruit. In France the production of fruit is estimated at $60,000,000. In Southern France many of the roads have cherry trees; in Touraine plum trees predominate. In other regions the walnut and the chestnut are planted, while in Normandy, naturally, apple trees are planted. Twenty years ago the roads of the northeast of France were lined with stately poplars, but they were continually sending offshoots into the meadows, and the farmers complained so strongly that axes and saws were brought out, and soon the roads were denuded. In their place plum trees have been planted, and thousands of baskets of fruit are now sent to Paris daily.

There is no good reason why American farmers should not line the roadside along their premises with fruit trees, especially those who have small tracts of land. Just so much land would be saved for other crops, and the income be increased. Some day we will no doubt do all this, just as it is done in Europe, but at present land is too plentiful for our people to go into these minor economies.

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—The horticulturist, who wishes to keep up with the procession, and yet waste no time, money and labor on worthless varieties, has a hard task before him.

# SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days. | H. W. h. | Mean south. h. m. | Moons Place. | Moon R & S h m | Miscellaneous Particulars. | sun fast m | Sun rises h. m. | Sun sets h m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35] | 13*th Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 10. Days' length 12 hours 56 min. | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 1 Egidius | 3 | 1 57 | ♐ 3 | 8 5 | ☾ in perigee ♀ sets 7 51 e. | 0 | 5 32 | 6 28 |
| Monday | 2 Eliza | 4 | 2 51 | ♐15 | 8 45 | ♂ sets 8 31 e. | 1 | 5 33 | 6 27 |
| Tuesday | 3 Mansuetus | 4 | 3 47 | ♐27 | 9 31 | ♄ south 7 33 e. ☾ in ♉ | 1 | 5 35 | 6 25 |
| Wednesd | 4 Moses | 5 | 4 44 | ♑ 9 | 10 27 | ☾ ♃ sets 11 57 e. | 1 | 5 36 | 6 24 |
| Thursday | 5 Nathaniel | 6 | 5 42 | ♑21 | 11 14 | 15. □♅☉ 7* sets 7 17 e. | 1 | 5 37 | 6 23 |
| Friday | 6 Magnus | 7 | 6 40 | ♒ 3 | morn. | ♂♆☾ Rigel ris. 11 32e. | 2 | 5 38 | 6 22 |
| Saturday | 7 Regina | 8 | 7 36 | ♒15 | 12 46 | Sirius rises 2 30 m. ◠ | 2 | 5 39 | 6 21 |
| 36] | 14*th Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 17. Days' length 12 hours 40 min. | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 8 *Nat. V. M.* | 9 | 8 30 | ♒27 | 1 54 | ♀ sets 7 39 e. | 2 | 5 40 | 6 20 |
| Monday | 9 Bruno | 10 | 9 21 | ♓ 9 | 2 54 | ♂ sets 8 14 e. ☾ gr. libr. w. | 3 | 5 41 | 6 19 |
| Tuesday | 10 Pulcheria | 11 | 10 10 | ♓21 | 3 55 | Antares sets 9 28 e. | 3 | 5 43 | 6 17 |
| Wednesd | 11 Protus | 12 | 10 56 | ♈ 3 | 4 56 | ☾ ♀ in ♉ ♄ sets 11 59 e. | 3 | 5 44 | 6 16 |
| Thursday | 12 *J. Wickliffe* | 1 | 11 41 | ♈15 | sets. | 12. Markab south 12 23 m. | 4 | 5 45 | 6 15 |
| Friday | 13 Amatus | 1 | even ing 25 | ♈29 | 6 23 | ♃ sets 11 22 e. | 4 | 5 47 | 6 13 |
| Saturday | 14 *Elev. Holy* ✝ | 2 | 1 9 | ♉12 | 6 50 | ♂☿☾ ♄ stationary | 5 | 5 48 | 6 12 |
| 37] | 15*th Sunday after Trinity.* Matth. 6. Days' length 12 hours 22 min. | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 15 Nicetas | 3 | 1 53 | ♉26 | 7 23 | ♂♀☾ ♀ sets 7 30 e. | 5 | 5 49 | 6 11 |
| Monday | 16 Euphemia | 4 | 2 37 | ♊10 | 7 55 | ☿ in ♉ ♂♂☾ ♂ sets 8 1 e. | 5 | 5 50 | 6 10 |
| Tuesday | 17 Lampertus | 4 | 3 23 | ♊22 | 8 34 | ☾ in per. Formal south 11 8 e. ☾ in ♊ | 6 | 5 52 | 6 8 |
| Wednesd | 18 *Emberday* | 5 | 4 9 | ♋ 8 | 9 11 | ♄ sets 11 33 e. | 6 | 5 53 | 6 7 |
| Thursday | 19 Micleta | 6 | 4 57 | ♋20 | 9 57 | ♂♅☾ Librae sets 9 2 e. | 6 | 5 54 | 6 6 |
| Friday | 20 Jonas | 7 | 5 46 | ♌ 7 | 10 46 | 20. Aldebaran sets 9 39 e. | 7 | 5 55 | 6 5 |
| Saturday | 21 *St. Matthew* | 7 | 6 36 | ♌19 | 11 42 | ♂♃☾ ♂♄☾ ♃ sets 10 54 e. ◡ | 7 | 5 57 | 6 3 |
| 38] | 16*th Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 7. Days' length 12 hours 4 min. | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 22 Maurice | 8 | 7 26 | ♍ 6 | morn. | ♀ sets 7 23 e. | 7 | 5 58 | 6 2 |
| Monday | 23 Hoseas | 9 | 8 16 | ♍18 | 1 10 | ☉ enters ♎ Autumn commences Day and Night equal | 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 |
| Tuesday | 24 *St. John con.* | 10 | 9 7 | ♎ 5 | 2 12 | ♂ sets 7 44 e. | 8 | 6 2 | 5 58 |
| Wednesd | 25 Cleophas | 11 | 9 58 | ♎17 | 3 19 | □♆☉ ♄ sets 11 5 e. | 8 | 6 3 | 5 57 |
| Thursday | 26 Justina | 11 | 10 50 | ♏ 4 | 4 30 | Polaris south 1 3 m. | 9 | 6 4 | 5 56 |
| Friday | 27 Cosmus | 12 | 11 44 | ♏17 | 5 40 | ☿ in Aphelion □♃☉ | 9 | 6 6 | 5 54 |
| Saturday | 28 Wenceslaus | 1 | morn. | ♐ 0 | rises. | 28. ♃ sets 10 28 e. | 9 | 6 7 | 5 53 |
| 39] | 17*th Sunday after Trinity.* Luke 14. Days' length 11 hours 44 min. | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 29 *St. Michael* | 2 | 12 39 | ♐12 | 6 41 | ☾ in perigee ♀ sets 7 17 e. | 10 | 6 8 | 5 52 |
| Monday | 30 Jerome | 2 | 1 36 | ♐24 | 7 26 | Andromeda south 11 33 e. ☾ in ♉ | 10 | 6 10 | 5 50 |

# September has 30 Days.

## *MOON'S PHASES, &c.*

Last quarter the 5th, at 8 o'clock 27 min. in the forenoon; changeable.

New moon the 12th, at 4 o'clock 18 min. in the evening; pleasant.

First quarter the 20th, at 8 o'clock 33 min. in the evening; clear.

Full moon the 28th, at 12 o'clock 35 min. in the morning; frosty.

### *Probable State of the Weather.*

SEPTEMBER: 1st, 2d, 3d, clear; 4th, 5th, changeable; 6th, 7th, rain; 8th, 9th, cool; 10th, 11th, 12th, fair and warm; 13th, 14th, 15th, windy; 16th, 17th, showers; 18th, 19th, clear; 20th, 21st, 22d, clear and cool; 23d, 24th, sultry; 25th, 26th, 27th, rain; 28th, 29th, frosty; 30th, cool.

### *Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaver | 2 | Northumberland | 2 | Elk | 16 |
| Schuylkill | 2 | Allegheny | 2 | Union | 16 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | Franklin | 2 | Potter | 16 |
| Bedford | 2 | Erie | 2 | Delaware | 16 |
| Cameron | 2 | Butler | 2 | Forest | 16 |
| Indiana | 2 | Crawford | 9 | Montour | 16 |
| Juniata | 2 | Bucks | 9 | Lebanon | 16 |
| Fayette | 2 | Jefferson | 9 | Mercer | 16 |
| Cambria | 2 | Clearfield | 9 | Dauphin | 23 |
| Armstrong | 2 | Lawrence | 9 | Somerset | 23 |
| Lycoming | 2 | Berks | 9 | Sullivan | 23 |
| Bradford | 2 | Huntingdon | 9 | Monroe | 23 |
| Warren | 2 | Cumberland | 9 | Clinton | 23 |
| Lehigh | 2 | Lancaster | 9 | Columbia | 23 |

## CIDER VINEGAR.

An Ohio farmer writer gives the following process of making cider vinegar: The cider is strained at the mill and poured into the barrel, which is set in the shade near by. The barrel is filled nearly to the top and a long necked bottle put in the bunghole and the cider left to ferment. In about eight weeks a faucet is put in the barrel and the contents drawn off, strained once more and put into another cask or into kegs, where it is again left to ferment. As the cold weather comes on the vinegar barrels and kegs are given some protection. It does not particularly injure the vinegar to freeze, but when freezing it expands, and as the strongest portion does not freeze it escapes through the vent, thus weakening the vinegar. It takes about two years to make good vinegar. The object of the bottle in the bunghole is to furnish light inside, as the vinegar works sooner where given light and ventilation. In good, strong vinegar a much better quality in both taste and color can be produced by adding about one-sixth its bulk of pure rainwater when first drawn off.

—A handy way to feed roots to fowls is simply to split the beets or cabbages lengthwise and fasten to the partition with a long wire nail.

## INTELLIGENCE NEEDED.

In order to test the value of good feed and care in handling cows of the ordinary type, Prof. Smith, director of the Michigan Experiment Station, purchased 29 cows of this class, some of them apparently quite inferior. He kept them one year, giving them a good ration and good care. The result was an average of 304.80 pounds of butter per cow, the best one making over 400 pounds. The net profit per cow was a little better than ten dollars, the butter selling at from 16 to 20 cents per pound. With a better class of cows better results would have been obtained. This experiment shows what the right kind of food and care will do for ordinary cows. But it does not prove that every farmer can accomplish like results without the appreciation of the same degree of intelligence and good judgment.

This brings up the question of the enormous annual loss to farmers, by the injudicious breeding, feeding and care of their stock. Many farmers would do better if they knew how, and they could learn how if they would make the effort to do so. The details of such experiments as the one above noted are easily accessible. They can be had for the asking and studied at leisure. The experiences of hundreds of successful private dairymen and stock raisers are equally accessible. One of the most serious hindrances to successful dairying in New England is the grain bill. In former years it was the theory of many farmers that they could raise it. But this theory is fast becoming obsolete, as it should be. While it is true that New England farmers cannot ever supply themselves with bran, cotton seed and linseed meals without buying, it is equally true that with the crop and the clover crop (the former largely in ensilage), with oat hay, they can have a "balanced ration" of their own raising, which will give as good results as most commercial feed stuffs.

The time has come when farmers must apply more thought and intelligence than in times past if they wish to succeed. Successful haphazard farming with muscle and virgin soil is a thing of the past.

—Dark stables are very trying on the eyes of horses. When the animal is led out into the light, especially in the middle of the day in summer or when snow is on the ground in winter, the effect is very painful. These sudden changes, if long continued, will result in serious injury.

# OCTOBER, 10th Month.

| Weeks and Days. | Remarkable Days | H. W h | Moon south h. | m. | Moons Place | Moon R & S. h | m. | Miscellaneous Particulars | Sun fast m | Sun rises h | m | Sun sets h | m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday | 1 Remigius | 3 | 2 | 35 | ♑ 5 | 8 | 28 | ♂ sets 7 40 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 49 |
| Wednesd | 2 **Christopher Columbus** | 4 | 3 | 34 | ♑17 | 9 | 22 | ♄ sets 10 38 e. | 11 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 48 |
| Thursday | 3 Jairus | 5 | 4 | 34 | ♑29 | 10 | 19 | ☌☐♄☉ ♂☍☾ | 11 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 47 |
| Friday | 4 Franciscus | 6 | 5 | 31 | ♒11 | 11 | 34 | 4. ♃ sets 10 7 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 45 |
| Saturday | 5 Placidus | 7 | 6 | 26 | ♒23 | morn. | | ♆ stationary ☽ | 12 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 44 |
| 40] | 18*th Sunday after Trinity.* Matth. 22. Days' length 11 hours 26 min. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 6 Fides | 8 | 7 | 18 | ♒ 5 | 12 | 47 | ☽gr. libr. w.☿ sets 7 12e | 12 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 43 |
| Monday | 7 Amelia | 9 | 8 | 7 | ♒18 | 1 | 46 | Rigel 9 48 e. | 12 | 6 | 19 | 5 | 41 |
| Tuesday | 8 Pelagius | 10 | 8 | 54 | ♓ 1 | 2 | 48 | ♂ sets 7 16 e. | 13 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 40 |
| Wednesd | 9 Dionysius | 11 | 9 | 39 | ♓15 | 3 | 48 | 7* rises 7 13 e. | 13 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 39 |
| Thursday | 10 Gereon | 12 | 10 | 22 | ♓29 | 4 | 46 | ☌☿☌ ♄ sets 10 4 e. | 13 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 37 |
| Friday | 11 Burkhard | 12 | 11 | 6 | ♉13 | 5 | 43 | ♃ sets 9 43 e. | 13 | 6 | 24 | 5 | 36 |
| Saturday | 12 Veritas | 1 | 11 | 49 | ♉27 | sets. | | 12. ☿gr. elong. east ☿ sets 6 14 e. | 13 | 6 | 25 | 5 | 35 |
| 41† | 19*th Sunday after Trinity.* Matth. 9. Days' length 11 hours 6 min. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 13 Coloman | 2 | evening. | 34 | ♋13 | 5 | 56 | Regulus rises 2 2 m. | 14 | 6 | 27 | 5 | 33 |
| Monday | 14 Fortunata | 3 | 1 | 19 | ♋28 | 6 | 33 | ☌☿☾ Markab south 9 26e. ☾in♌ | 14 | 6 | 28 | 5 | 32 |
| Tuesday | 15 Hedwig | 3 | 2 | 5 | ♌13 | 7 | 11 | ☾ in apo. ☌☌☾ ♂ sets 7 5 e. | 14 | 6 | 29 | 5 | 31 |
| Wednesd | 16 *Gallus* | 4 | 2 | 52 | ♌27 | 7 | 54 | ☌☿☾ ☿ in Aphelion ☿ sets 7 8 | 14 | 6 | 31 | 5 | 29 |
| Thursday | 17 Florentina | 5 | 3 | 40 | ♍13 | 8 | 41 | ☌♅☾ ☿gr. hel. lat. s. ☾ | 15 | 6 | 32 | 5 | 28 |
| Friday | 18 *St. Luke, ev.* | 5 | 4 | 29 | ♍25 | 9 | 33 | ☌♃☾ ♃ sets 9 19 e. | 15 | 6 | 33 | 5 | 27 |
| Saturday | 19 Ptolomy | 6 | 5 | 18 | ♎ 9 | 10 | 29 | ☌♄☾ ♄ sets 9 34 e. | 15 | 6 | 34 | 5 | 26 |
| 42‡ | 20*th Sunday after Trinity.* Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 48 min. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 20 Felicianus | 7 | 6 | 7 | ♎22 | 11 | 29 | 20. Aldebaran sets 7 55 e. | 15 | 6 | 36 | 5 | 24 |
| Monday | 21 Ursula | 7 | 6 | 56 | ♏ 5 | morn. | | ☾ gr. libration e. | 15 | 6 | 37 | 5 | 23 |
| Tuesday | 22 Cordula | 8 | 7 | 45 | ♏18 | 1 | 0 | ♂ sets 6 54 e. | 15 | 6 | 38 | 5 | 22 |
| Wednesd | 23 Severinus | 9 | 8 | 35 | ♐ 1 | 2 | 3 | ♀ sets 7 9e. ☉ enters ♐ | 16 | 6 | 39 | 5 | 21 |
| Thursday | 24 Salome | 10 | 9 | 27 | ♐14 | 3 | 17 | ☿ stationary | 16 | 6 | 41 | 5 | 19 |
| Friday | 25 Crispin | 11 | 10 | 21 | ♐26 | 4 | 25 | ☌☿♅ ♃ sets 8 56 e. | 16 | 6 | 42 | 5 | 18 |
| Saturday | 26 Amandus | 12 | 11 | 17 | ♑ 8 | 5 | 40 | ♄ sets 9 8 e. | 16 | 6 | 43 | 5 | 17 |
| 43] | 21*st Sunday after Trinity.* John 4. Days' length 10 hours 32 min. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 27 Sabina | 1 | morn. | | ♑20 | rises. | | 27. ☾ in perigee Capella so. 2 45m. Sirius rises 11 24e. ☾in♍ | 16 | 6 | 44 | 5 | 16 |
| Monday | 28 *Simon Jud.* | 2 | 12 | 16 | ♑ 2 | 6 | 2 | | 16 | 6 | 45 | 5 | 15 |
| Tuesday | 29 *Zwinglius* | 2 | 1 | 18 | ♑14 | 6 | 56 | Formal south 8 34 e. | 16 | 6 | 46 | 5 | 14 |
| Wednesd | 30 Serapion | 3 | 2 | 20 | ♑26 | 7 | 57 | ♀ sets 7 11 e. | 16 | 6 | 48 | 5 | 12 |
| Thursday | 31 *Reformation* | 4 | 3 | 21 | ♒ 7 | 9 | 2 | ♂♆☾ Altair sets 11 49 e. | 16 | 6 | 49 | 5 | 11 |

# October has 31 Days.

## *MOON'S PHASES, &c.*

Last quarter the 4th, at 3 o'clock 52 min. in the afternoon; rain.

New moon the 12th, at 8 o'clock 11 min. in the morning; pleasant.

First quarter the 20th, at 12 o'clock 57 min. at noon; rain.

Full moon the 27th, at 10 o'clock 6 min. in the forenoon; rain.

### *Probable State of the Weather.*

OCTOBER: 1st, 2d, cool; 3d, 4th, 5th, rain; 6th, 7th, 8th, fair; 9th, 10th, cloudy; 11th, 12th, fair; 13th, 14th, 15th, clear and cold; 16th, 17th, changeable; 18th, 19th, cloudy; 20th, 21st, rain; 22d, 23d, clear; 24th, 25th, 26th, cold; 27th, 28th, 29th, changeable; 30th, 31st, rain.

SUPREME COURT—at Pittsburg 7

### *Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 7 | M'Kean | 7 | Carbon | 14 |
| Fulton | 7 | Wayne | 7 | Lackawanna | 21 |
| Luzerne | 7 | Montgomery | 7 | York | 21 |
| Allegheny | 7 | Greene | 14 | Pike | 21 |
| Blair | 7 | Northampton | 14 | Chester | 28 |
| Snyder | 7 | | | | |

## WINTERING CELERY.

The large celery growers of Kalamazoo, Mich., winter the celery in houses or frames constructed for the purpose. Selecting a piece of upland, dry ground, the soil is excavated two feet deep. A frame is then set up which is six feet high at the ridge pole. The roof is covered with boards twelve feet in length, running from the peak of the roof to the ground surface. Enough windows are put in to give needed light. The sides of the house are banked up all around, and coarse litter or straw or hay is covered over the roof to keep out frost. These storage houses or cellars are built twenty-four feet wide and from 50 to 100 feet in length. A building 50 feet long will hold 50,000 heads of celery. The plants are dug while green, the roots left on, and they are set upright in the cellars, as closely together as they can be packed, and in a few weeks in these quarters they are well blanched, and ready for marketing as described.

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—Cheap wheat leaves a larger profit for the farmer than was received half a century ago with wheat at double the price of the present day. The value of an article is its price compared with its cost. The wheat drill, the self-binder and the combined thresher have so lowered the cost of labor and reduced the time in growing and harvesting wheat as to enable the farmer to grow four acres of wheat instead of one. The way to make wheat more profitable is to increase the average yield per acre by the liberal use of fertilizers.

## FEEDING HORSES.

The colt wants feeding just as much as the lamb, the pig or the calf; never let them go back. Many farmers think that it makes a colt more hardy to starve it, but I do not think they enjoy it, and I do not like to do it. The colt should be taught to eat grain when he is running with his dam. Never allow the colt to run with its mother on the road or while she is at work. Let the mare come up once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon, until it is a month or six weeks old; let it have the run of a pasture where the colt and its mother can run when she is not at work. When you wean it, after five or six months old, take the mare away where she cannot hear the colt. There is another very important point; there is nothing that will ruin a colt so fast as to give it excessively high feed and no exercise. You will develop the weight faster than the strength of bone and muscles. As to the kind of feed, anything that will apply to growing stock on your farm will apply equally well to colts, in the shape of nutritious protein feed.

There is another time when a horse wants special feeding. If there were one hundred horses to sell in this vicinity, and a buyer should come in here, I will guarantee that when he came to look over your horses, in nearly every instance he would say, "You have got a good horse, but it looks thin, it lacks in flesh for the market." There is no kind of stock that is grown on the farm that a man can put his feed into that will pay as good returns as the last one or two hundred pounds in finishing off horses. You may have a horse that will weigh 1,500 pounds in good condition. Put a hundred pounds more of flesh upon him, and he will bring $25 more if he is a well-proportioned colt, and if you put two hundred pounds upon him he will bring $50 more. There is no animal on the farm that will take on weight more rapidly than a horse will in putting on this extra one hundred pounds. Take a horse four or five years old in good form and thin, and in thirty days you can put a hundred pounds of flesh on him, in sixty days you should put on two hundred, and in ninety days three hundred; that is, if it has frame enough to carry it.

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—When people get married the man ought to know all the politics in the family and the woman ought to have all the religion.

# NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

| Weeks and Days | Remarkable Days | H W h | Moon south h m | Moon's Place | Moon R & S h m. | Miscellaneous Particulars | sun fast m | Sun rises h m | Sun sets h m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 1 *All Saints* | 5 | 4 19 | ♍19 | 10 6 | ♂ sets 6 42 e. ☽ | 16 | 6 51 | 5 9 |
| Saturday | 2 *All Souls* | 6 | 5 13 | ♎ 1 | 11 11 | ♃ sets 8 31 e. | 16 | 6 52 | 5 8 |
| 44] | 22*d Sunday after Trinity.* | Matth. 18. | Days' length 10 hours 14 min. | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 3 Theophilus | 6 | 6 4 | ♎13 | morn. | 3. ♄ sets 8 39 e. ☾ gr. libration west | 16 | 6 53 | 5 7 |
| Monday | 4 Charlotte | 7 | 6 52 | ♎26 | 12 44 | ☌☌♅ ☌☿☉ Inferior | 16 | 6 54 | 5 6 |
| Tuesday | 5 Malachi | 8 | 7 38 | ♏ 9 | 1 44 | ☿in♐ Formal so. 8 8 e. | 16 | 6 55 | 5 5 |
| Wednesd | 6 Leonard | 9 | 8 21 | ♏23 | 2 43 | ♀ sets 7 14 e. | 16 | 6 56 | 5 4 |
| Thursday | 7 Engelbert | 10 | 9 5 | ♐ 7 | 3 37 | ♀ gr. hel. lat. south | 16 | 6 57 | 5 3 |
| Friday | 8 Cecilia | 11 | 9 48 | ♐21 | 4 37 | Markab south 7 48 e. | 16 | 6 58 | 5 2 |
| Saturday | 9 Theodore | 11 | 10 31 | ♑ 6 | 5 32 | ♃ sets 8 16 e. | 16 | 6 59 | 5 1 |
| 45] | 23*d Sunday after Trinity.* | Matth. 22. | Days' length 10 hours 00 min. | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 10 *Mart. Luther* | 12 | 11 16 | ♑21 | 6 30 | ☿ in perihelion ☌☿☾ ☾in♐ | 16 | 7 0 | 5 0 |
| Monday | 11 *Melanchton* | 1 | evening. 2 | ♒ 6 | sets. | 11. ☾ in apogee ♄ sets 8 10 e. | 16 | 7 1 | 4 59 |
| Tuesday | 12 Jonas | 2 | 12 49 | ♒22 | 5 50 | ♂ sets 6 30 e. | 16 | 7 2 | 4 58 |
| Wednesd | 13 Winebert | 3 | 1 39 | ♓ 7 | 6 37 | ☿ stationary ☌♅☾ ☌☌☾ | 16 | 7 3 | 4 57 |
| Thursday | 14 Levin | 3 | 2 25 | ♓21 | 7 28 | ♀ sets 7 24 ☽ | 15 | 7 4 | 4 56 |
| Friday | 15 Leopold | 4 | 3 14 | ♈ 5 | 8 22 | ☌♀☾ ☌♃☾ ☌♄☾ | 15 | 7 5 | 4 55 |
| Saturday | 16 Ottomar | 5 | 4 2 | ♈19 | 9 18 | ♃ sets 7 48 e. | 15 | 7 6 | 4 54 |
| 46] | 24*th Sunday after Trinity.* | Matth. 9. | Days' length 9 hours 46 min. | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 17 Alpheus | 6 | 4 50 | ♉ 2 | 10 19 | Achernar so. 9 46 e. | 15 | 7 7 | 4 53 |
| Monday | 18 Gelasius | 6 | 5 37 | ♉15 | 11 19 | ☌☿♃ ♄ sets 7 45 e. | 15 | 7 8 | 4 52 |
| Tuesday | 19 *Elizabeth* | 7 | 6 25 | ♉28 | morn. | 19. ☌☿♄ ☾ gr libration east | 14 | 7 9 | 4 51 |
| Wednesd | 20 Amos | 8 | 7 14 | ♊11 | 12 55 | ☿ gr. hel. lat. north | 14 | 7 10 | 4 50 |
| Thursday | 21 *Off. V. Mary* | 9 | 8 5 | ♊23 | 2 2 | ☿ gr. elong. west ☿ rises 5 11 m. | 14 | 7 11 | 4 49 |
| Friday | 22 Alphonsus | 10 | 8 59 | ♋ 5 | 3 13 | ♀ sets 7 34 e. ☉ enters ♍ | 14 | 7 12 | 4 48 |
| Saturday | 23 Clement | 11 | 9 55 | ♋17 | 4 24 | ♂ sets 6 21 e. | 13 | 7 13 | 4 47 |
| 47] | 25*th Sunday after Trinity.* | Matth. 24. | Days' length 9 hours 32 min. | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 24 Chrisogenes | 12 | 10 55 | ♋29 | 5 38 | ♃ sets 7 23 e. ☾ in♐ | 13 | 7 14 | 4 46 |
| Monday | 25 Catherine | 12 | 11 58 | ♌10 | rises. | 25. in perigee Rigel rises 6 33 e. | 13 | 7 15 | 4 45 |
| Tuesday | 26 Conrad | 1 | morn. | ♌22 | 5 35 | ♄ sets 7 17 e. | 12 | 7 15 | 4 45 |
| Wednesd | 27 Josaphat | 2 | 1 1 | ♍ 4 | 6 38 | ☌♆☾ Capella south 12 43m. ☽ | 12 | 7 16 | 4 44 |
| Thursday | 28 Guntherus | 3 | 2 2 | ♍16 | 7 46 | ☌♄☾ Altair sets 9 55 e. | 12 | 7 17 | 4 43 |
| Friday | 29 Saturn | 4 | 3 1 | ♍28 | 8 56 | ♀ sets 7 46 e. | 11 | 7 17 | 4 43 |
| Saturday | 30 *St. Andrew* | 4 | 3 56 | ♎10 | 10 1 | Aldebaran so. 11 51 e. | 11 | 7 18 | 4 42 |

# November has 30 Days.

## *MOON'S PHASES, &c.*

Last quarter the 3d, at 2 o'clock 24 min. in the morning; snow.

New moon the 11th, at 2 o'clock 34 min. in the morning; snow.

First Quarter the 19th, at 3 o'clock 23 min. in the morning; rain.

Full moon the 25th, at 8 o'clock 17 min. in the evening; rain.

### *Probable State of the Weather.*

NOVEMBER: 1st, clear; 2d, cloudy; 3d, 4th, snow; 5th, 6th, 7th, clear and cold; 8th, 9th, mild; 10th, changeable; 11th, 12th, rain and snow; 13th, 14th, 15th, clear and cold; 16th, 17th, foggy; 18th, 19th, 20th, rain; 21st, 22d, 23d, warm; 24th, foggy; 25th, 26th, 27th, rain; 28th, 29th, 30th, Indian summer.

**General Election** 5

SUPREME COURT—at Philadelphia 18

### *Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schuylkill | 4 | Wyoming | 11 | Perry | 18 |
| Philadelphia | 4 | Lehigh | 11 | Lancaster | 18 |
| Cumberland | 11 | Cameron | 11 | Luzerne | 18 |
| Crawford | 11 | Erie | 11 | Centre | 25 |
| Susquehanna | 11 | Clarion | 11 | Venango | 25 |
| Adams | 11 | Washington | 11 | Tioga | 25 |
| Westmoreland | 11 | Bedford | 18 | Lycoming | 25 |
| Mifflin | 11 | Elk | 18 | | |

## SIGNING AND ADDRESSING LETTERS.

People have curious habits about signing their names. A great many will write letters so distinctly that every word will be intelligible, but when they come to sign their name "it would take a Philadelphia lawyer," as the saying goes, to tell what it is. In point of fact, the name signed to a letter always ought to be written more distinctly than any other part of a letter.

It is possible always to make out imperfectly written words in a sentence by the context, but the name of a person stands solitary and alone. There isn't anything in front of it or behind it to give a clue to its meaning if it isn't written distinctly.

A great many people fail to have their orders filled correctly because they do not sign their names plainly, and then they blame publishers or others to whom their letters are addressed. Some, while complying with every requirement as to signature, very carefully leave off their State, and unless the postmark on the envelope is distinct it is impossible to fill their order.

Too much care cannot be exercised in signing letters and to have every point carefully attended to.

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—A statesman has nothing to say in something the same sense that a woman has nothing to wear.

## THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

For centuries the waves of greed and fierce ambition
Have beat, and broke about him,
Engulfing countless millions of his fellow men;
Yet, steadfast and serene amid the howling storm he stands.
He stands
And leans upon his hoe.

Contentment shining in his ruddy face,
The marks of intellect upon his brow,
A living monument to truth and honesty,
At peace with God and all mankind.

And as he leans, he reads
In tender plant and ripening grain;
In mountain and in valley,
In sunshine and in shower,
The wondrous story of creation;
Within his heart, a promise and a prayer.

"What," indeed, "to him is Plato?"
Who revels daily in the grandest work of all—
The glorious book of nature,
Written by the hand of God.
"And what to him the reaches of the peaks of song?"
He has heard the soughing breeze
Make melody among the swaying boughs;
He has listened to the song of rippling brook,
The chorus of the forest choirs has charmed his ear.
But, sweetest, softest, tenderest of all,
Like sweep of angel fingers on the chords of love—
A symphony of heaven—
He has heard his baby's joyous coo.

"Slave to the wheel of labor?"
God gave him labor that he might have rest;
Hate, that he might know love;
Winter, that he might see the beauties of the spring.
God gave him life, but lest he tire, he sends him gentle death.
He lives and moves, and reigns a King,
And in yon vine-clad cottage sits enthroned
His royal consort and his queen.

This "is the thing God made, and gave
To have dominion over land and sea."

And he who breathes foul anarchy upon that brain
To wither it;
Who plants the germ of envy in that heart
To blacken it;
Who fans the flame of discontent
"Into a fierce and roaring sea of flame
Till earth is strewn with wrecks of homes
And whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world—"
How will the future reckon with that man
After the silence of a century?

—American Agriculturist.

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—A grave is a grave in spite of its flowers. Nothing but eternal life and immortal love will ever reconcile man to it.

# DECEMBER, 12th Month.

| Weeks and Days | Remarkable Days. | H W | Moon south h m | Moons Place | Moon R & S h. m | Miscellaneous Particulars. | Sun fast m | Sun rises h m | Sun sets h m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 48] | *1st Sunday in Advent.* | | Matth. 21. | | | Days' length 9 hours 22 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 1 Longinus | 5 | 4 47 | ♐ 22 | 11 4 | ♄ sets 6 59 e. ☾ gr libr. w. | 11 | 7 19 | 4 41 |
| Monday | 2 Candidus | 6 | 5 34 | ♐ 4 | morn. | 2. ♃ sets 7 e. | 10 | 7 19 | 4 41 |
| Tuesday | 3 Fr. Xavier | 7 | 6 19 | ♐ 16 | 12 40 | 7* south 11 e. | 10 | 7 20 | 4 40 |
| Wednesd | 4 Barbara | 8 | 7 3 | ♐ 29 | 1 33 | ♀ gr. elong. e. 47°, 19′. | 10 | 7 20 | 4 40 |
| Thursday | 5 Abigail | 9 | 7 46 | ♎ 11 | 2 31 | ♂ sets 6 13 e. | 9 | 7 21 | 4 39 |
| Friday | 6 *St. Nicholas* | 10 | 8 29 | ♎ 25 | 3 26 | Altair sets 9 21 e. | 9 | 7 21 | 4 39 |
| Saturday | 7 Agathon | 11 | 9 14 | ♍ 10 | 4 22 | Aegulus rises 10 18 e. ☾ in ♌ | 8 | 7 22 | 4 38 |
| 49 | *2d Sunday in Advent.* | | Luke 21. | | | Days' length 9 hours 16 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 8 *Conc. V. M.* | 12 | 9 59 | ♍ 22 | 5 17 | ☾ in apo. ♀ sets 8 18 e. | 8 | 7 22 | 4 38 |
| Monday | 9 Joachim | 1 | 10 46 | ♌ 9 | 6 11 | ☌☿☉ ☌☿☾ | 7 | 7 23 | 4 37 |
| Tuesday | 10 Judith | 1 | 11 34 | ♌ 21 | sets. | 10. ☌♅☾ ♄ rise 6 28 e. | 7 | 7 23 | 4 37 |
| Wednesd | 11 Barsabas | 2 | evening 22 | ♑ 8 | 5 24 | Hamel south 8 39 ☽ | 6 | 7 23 | 4 37 |
| Thursday | 12 Ottilia | 3 | 1 11 | ♑ 21 | 6 20 | ♂ sets 6 14 e. | 6 | 7 24 | 4 36 |
| Friday | 13 Lucy | 4 | 2 0 | ♒ 7 | 7 12 | ☌♂☾ ☌♄☾ ☌♃☾ ☿ in ♉ | 6 | 7 24 | 4 36 |
| Saturday | 14 Nicasius | 5 | 2 48 | ♒ 19 | 8 12 | ☌♂♄ ♃ sets 6 24 e. | 5 | 7 24 | 4 36 |
| 50 | *3d Sunday in Advent.* | | Matth. 11. | | | Days' length 9 hours 10 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 15 Ignatius | 5 | 3 35 | ♓ 1 | 9 11 | ☌♀☾ ♀ sets 8 17 e. | 5 | 7 25 | 4 35 |
| Monday | 16 Ananias | 6 | 4 22 | ♓ 13 | 10 12 | Arietis south 8 23 e. | 4 | 7 25 | 4 35 |
| Tuesday | 17 Lazarus | 7 | 5 10 | ♓ 25 | 11 13 | ☌☌♃ ☽ gr. libr. e. | 4 | 7 25 | 4 35 |
| Wednesd | 18 *Emberday* | 8 | 5 48 | ♈ 7 | morn. | 18. ☌☿♅ Achernar south 7 42 e. | 3 | 7 25 | 4 35 |
| Thursday | 19 Abraham | 9 | 6 48 | ♈ 20 | 12 55 | ♂ sets 6 12 e. | 3 | 7 25 | 4 35 |
| Friday | 20 Ammon | 9 | 7 41 | ♉ 6 | 2 5 | ♃ sets 6 7 e. | 2 | 7 25 | 4 35 |
| Saturday | 21 *St. Thomas* | 10 | 8 37 | ♉ 19 | 3 13 | Rigel south 11 13 e. | 2 | 7 25 | 4 35 |
| 51] | *4th Sunday in Advent.* | | John 1. | | | Days' length 9 hours 8 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 22 Beata | 11 | 9 36 | ♊ 7 | 4 24 | ☉ enters ♑ Winter com. Shortest Day ☾ in ♉ | 1 | 7 26 | 4 34 |
| Monday | 23 Dagobert | 12 | 10 38 | ♊ 19 | 5 32 | ☾ in perigee ♀ sets 8 17 e. | 1 | 7 25 | 4 35 |
| Tuesday | 24 Adam, Eve | 1 | 11 41 | ♋ 1 | 6 37 | ☿ in Aphelion ♑ Formal south 8 48 e. | 7 | 25 | 4 35 |
| Wednesd | 25 *Christmas* | 1 | morn. | ♋ 13 | rises. | 25. ☌♆☾ A'debaran so. 10 12 e | 7 | 25 | 4 35 |
| Thursday | 26 Stephen | 2 | 12 42 | ♋ 25 | 6 30 | ♄ south 12 56 m. | 7 | 25 | 4 35 |
| Friday | 27 *John, Evan.* | 3 | 1 40 | ♌ 7 | 7 39 | ♃ south 1 7 m. | 1 | 7 25 | 4 35 |
| Saturday | 28 H. Innocents | 3 | 2 34 | ♌ 20 | 8 45 | Wega south 8 46 e. | 2 | 7 25 | 4 35 |
| 52] | *Sunday after Christmas.* | | Luke 2. | | | Days' length 9 hours 12 min. | | | |
| Sunday | 29 Noah | 4 | 3 25 | ♍ 2 | 9 53 | ♀ sets 8 14 e. ☽ gr. libr. w. | 2 | 7 24 | 4 36 |
| Monday | 30 David | 5 | 4 13 | ♍ 15 | 10 54 | Sirius south 12 2 m. | 3 | 7 24 | 4 36 |
| Tuesday | 31 Sylvester | 5 | 4 58 | ♍ 28 | 11 52 | Algol south 8 24 e. | 3 | 7 24 | 4 36 |

*slower.*

# December has 31 Days.

## *MOON'S PHASES, &c.*

Last quarter the 2d, at 4 o'clock 49 min. in the evening; pleasant.

New moon the 10th, at 9 o'clock 53 min. in the evening; pleasant, frosty.

First quarter the 18th, at 3 o'clock 35 min. in the evening; changeable.

Full moon the 25th, at 7 o'clock 15 min. in the morning; stormy.

## *Probable State of the Weather.*

DECEMBER: 1st, 2d, 3d, fair; 4th, 5th, cold; 6th, 7th, 8th, clear; 9th, 10th, 11th, frosty; 12th, 13th, cloudy; 14th, 15th, snow; 16th, 17th, clear; 18th, 19th, changeable; 20th, 21st, cold; 22d, 23d, foggy; 24th, 25th 26th, storm, with snow; 27th, 28th, cold; 29th, 30th, 31st, fair.

## *Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 2 | Butler | 2 |
| Bucks | 2 | Beaver | 2 |
| Armstrong | 2 | Cambria | 2 |
| Indiana | 2 | Warren | 2 |
| Bradford | 2 | Wayne | 2 |
| Allegheny | 2 | Montgomery | 2 |
| Fayette | 2 | Lebanon | 9 |
| Franklin | 2 | Snyder | 9 |
| Delaware | 2 | Northampton | 9 |
| Columbia | 2 | Jefferson | 9 |
| Juniata | 2 | Sullivan | 9 |
| Northumderland | 2 | M'Kean | 9 |
| Monroe | 2 | | 9 |
| Berks | 2 | | 9 |
| Huntingdon | 2 | | 9 |
| Clearfield | 2 | | 9 |
| Somerset | 2 | | 9 |
| Montour | 2 | | 16 |
| Pike | 9 | | 16 |
| Union | 9 | | 16 |
| Potter | 9 | | 16 |
| Forest | 9 | | 16 |
| Lawrence | 9 | | 16 |

## CHRISTMAS.

Sound over all waters, reach out from all lands,
The chorus of voices, the clasping of hands;
Sing hymns that were sung by the stars of the morn,
Sing songs of the angels when Jesus was born!
With glad jubilations
Bring hope to the nations!
The dark night is ending and dawn has begun;
Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun,
All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one!

Sing the bridal of nations, with chorals of love,
Sing out the war vulture and sing in the dove,
Till the hearts of the people keep time in accord,
And the voice of the world is the voice of the Lord!
Clasp hands of the nations
In strong gratulations;
The dark night is ending and dawn has begun;
Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun,
All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one!

Blow, bugles of battle, the marches of peace;
East, west, north and south, let the long quarrel cease.
Sing the song of great joy that the angels began,
Sing of glory to God and of good will to man!
Hark, joining in chorus,
The heavens bend o'er us!
The dark night is ending and dawn has begun;
Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun,
All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one!

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

## WHY MISTLETOE IS USED.

The use of mistletoe dates much further back than that of the Christmas tree, and has connected with it a very pretty legend. The Northmen look upon the oak as a holy tree; and as on this holy tree they found the mistletoe growing green in winter, they held it sacred to Baldur, the Sun God. Their reason was this: The myth of Baldur, which has formed the subject of more than one fine modern poem, tells how the Sun God, after having been put to death through the treachery of dark hearted Hoedur, had risen to life again. So the mistletoe—of living green, when all the trees of the forest seemed dead—was chosen as his emblem, and every year the Goths and Scandinavians decorated their homes with its boughs.

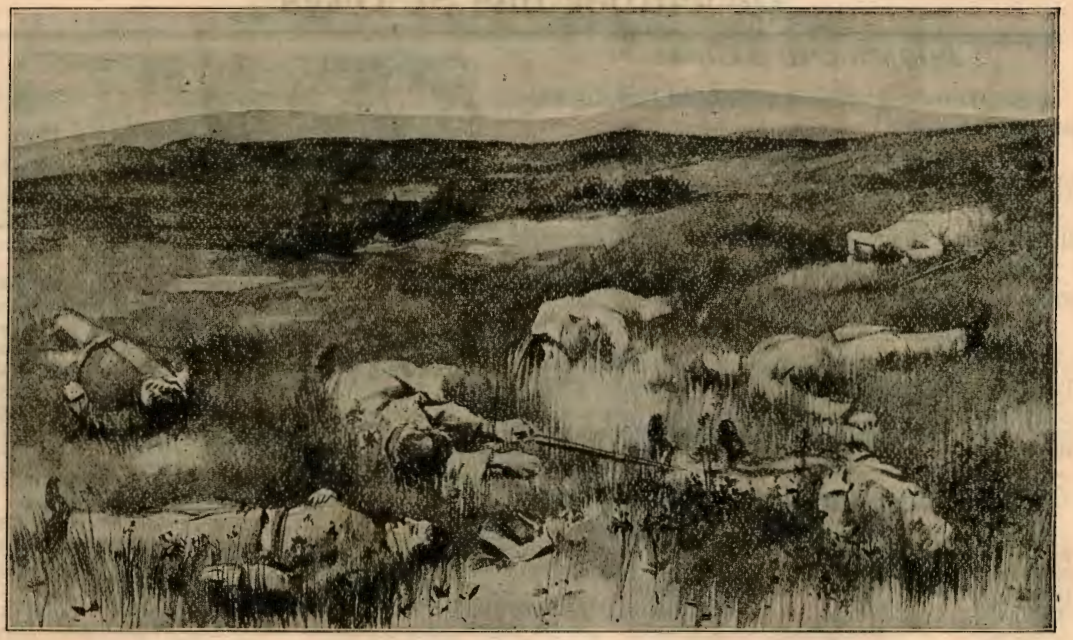
If a friend greeted another beneath a bough of mistletoe, it was in the spirit of love and friendship; and Oden, father of Baldur, took note of the good wishes. This custom has probably something to do with our own of kissing under the mistletoe on Christmas Eve.

When the Gauls conquered Rome, they brought with them Baldur, one of their gods; but as the Christian religion began to supersede the heathen Gothic, the clergy of the time sought to render the new religion more palatable to the Northmen by compounding the festival of Christ with the festival of Baldur. Most of the essentials of both celebrations were combined, and the Christians included Christmas trees and mistletoe, both of which have remained with us to this day, to delight our hearts in our churches and homes as we look at them at Christmas time.

—The actual origin of the use of Christmas trees for decorative purposes dates from before the Christian era, when the Romans made use of pine trees in their festivities at certain times of the year. The pine trees were laden with little earthenware images sacred to the gods. This, however, was done for the sake of religion—not for amusement. It was among the Goths, some of the Germans and the Scandinavians that trees were first adorned at Christmas time for the express purpose of delighting children.

These people celebrated the advent of the winter solstice very elaborately, and the chief item of their programme was the erection in every house of a tree decorated with burning tapers.

The tree used for this purpose was then, as now, the fir tree—probably because of its abundance and convenient shape.



# THE HORRORS OF WAR.

**BRITISH DEAD, PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE FIELD OF SPION KOP.—From the New York Herald.**

From Pretoria Letter by H. C. Hillegas, in New York World.

The British have opposed to them at least 1,000 Boer women. They are not nurses, cooks or camp followers. They are soldiers, as brave as their fathers, husbands and brothers. The world knows no finer example of heroism than that exhibited by fourteen women on one of the five days' fighting around Spion Kop, the second Majuba. A strictly family party of Boers, fourteen men and their wives, were intrenched in one position and held it with amazing bravery against a small force of British. For a long time the men fought incessantly and kept their wives busy reloading their rifles.

Finally fifty British soldiers, with fixed bayonets, charged on the intrenchment. As they came closer, closer, the Boer men crept over the earthworks, and, while the women began shooting, tried with the butts of their rifles to hammer back the British. Before their wives' eyes every one of the fourteen was killed—bayoneted or shot.

The fourteen women, so quickly widowed, never thought of surrender, but fought most valiantly and coolly for half an hour. The British surrounded them; not one of the fourteen survived to mourn her husband.

Two days later when the British forces retired across the Tugela twenty-eight corpses, fourteen men, fourteen women, were found within a radius of one hundred feet. Now there is a big long mound where rest the bodies of as brave a band as ever fought for freedom.

### Women in Every Laager.

Scores of women have been in every commando's laager I have visited, and only one has been without her rifle and bandoliers—Mrs. Joubert, wife of the commandant general of the Transvaal forces. But their bravery does not rob these women of any womanly qualities—love, tenderness, gentleness, pity.

Not far from the Pretoria laager I found a young Boer woman under the canopy of one of the big trekking wagons. Her tears were falling so copiously that they moistened her dress waist. She was about nineteen years old, comely, fairly well dressed.

It is nothing strange to see a Boer woman weeping; there is not one but has lost a father or brother or many relatives in the war. But this one's grief was so extreme that I stopped, and found she spoke English exceptionally well. She told me her sister had been killed by a sharpshooter the day before.

"She was my twin sister, and we never passed a day apart," she said between her sobs. "It breaks my heart to think that she lies over there under

the ground." She pointed to a mound of fresh earth, with a line of stones around and over it, a short distance away.

She told me, too, her father, five brothers and innumerable relatives were fighting.

"Ouch!" she exclaimed, as her arm suddenly twitched. Then I saw a small hole in the right sleeve of her dress just above the elbow.

"Have you been wounded?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," she replied. "A bullet grazed me, and occasionally it pains me very much."

Then this girl of nineteen years explained rather apologetically, that her father compelled her to remain in the wagon until the wound was healed.

"If it were not for him," she said, "I should not be here crying. I'd be down in yonder trench, where I ought to be."

### A Honeymoon at War.

Try to imagine a bride and groom going to war on their honeymoon. Yet I have seen them do so. When I left Pretoria for the front a friend introduced me to a young Boer couple who were going on the same train. I thought my friend was joking when he said they were going to fight the British, although both Boer man and wife had Mauser rifles, and each wore three bandoliers, two over the shoulders, one around the waist.

As we sped the Boer and his wife chatted gayly and unobtrusively displayed the greatest affection for each other. I made up my mind the woman was going as far as the army officials would permit and then bid her husband good-bye.

When the train reached the end of the line Madame Boer alighted with her husband, assisted in taking two horses from the last car on the train, and, after leaping lightly to the saddle, rode away toward one of the laagers in the distance. She sat on her horse as well as her husband, and the rifle that was slung over her shoulder probably did as much execution afterward as that of him who rode beside her.

Several days later I was walking slowly behind one of the trenches occupied by the soldiers from the Pretoria district. Some one hailed me: "Hello, Mr. Yankee!" There in the truck were my friends of the train. They were having a cup of coffee, and invited me to join them.

"I can't offer you any sugar," apologized Madame Boer, "because there isn't any in the country, and I will not guarantee that the coffee is not roasted corn, but you can't expect a luxurious luncheon in war times, you know."

In the course of an hour's conversation they told me most ingenuously that they had been married only a week and that they were campaigning on their bridal tour A happier newly married couple I never saw.

Remember that the Boer woman inherits bravery from her grandmother; that a handful of women helped to repel the hordes of Zulus fifty years ago.

### SOWING CLOVER.

A reader asks if it is advisable to sow clover seed early in the spring on winter rye ground seeded last September? It is proposed to cut the rye for hay in June. The prospect for success in sowing clover on the surface in spring depends much on the condition of the land. Some soils are apt to be rendered quite rough in spring, by the alternate freezing and thawing of the top inch or more; in which case seed sown at the proper time would become fairly well covered so that it could germinate and continue to grow. Some soils do not thus crack up by frost action, and those that do may have the cracks filled by a heavy rain so that the time for successful sowing may be but a few days. Sowing clover on the surface in spring requires good judgment on the part of the farmer. Some land can be gone over after sowing with a fine tooth harrow which will loosen the soil so that the seed will be able to grow, especially if a heavy roller is used to compact the surface afterward. Clover seed is not likely to grow if sown on the surface of hard land. I have often seen it swell and throw out a root that soon shrunk and died under the influence of drying April winds.

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—I asked a professor in a school of agriculture if he knew a young man competent to take charge of a herd of pure bred stock. It was not a question of wages, but a question of the right man. This professor had under his eye, in his classes, probably 250 young men. After considerable hesitation, he said: "Yes, I think I could name one young man; but several men are watching him with a view to offering him a higher position and one of greater responsibility." And yet there are plenty of young men, graduates from schools of agriculture and other schools, who complain that they are not appreciated because they are offered no more wages than common laborers.

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—For white worms in flower pots use lime water prepared by putting fresh lime in water and at the end of twenty-four hours draining off the colorless liquid. Allow the soil to become thoroughly dry, then saturate with the lime water. Saltpetre, in proportion of an even teaspoonful to a quart of water, is an equally effective remedy, having the advantage over the lime water of not losing its strength in a short time. But still more simple and equally certain is common black pepper sprinkled freely upon the surface of the soil.

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—Clover is almost a balanced ration, equally good for horses, cattle and sheep, and you can get along with about one-half as much grain as would otherwise be necessary if feeding timothy. In fact clover, if properly cured, is one of the very best foods possible to obtain.

# Agricultural Almanac.

## ANECDOTES.

### HOW THE OSTRICH GOES TO WAR.

In the part of South Africa which has been the seat of the war between the British and the Boers, there are many ostrich-farms. It is a thinly settled country, for the most part bare and comparatively unproductive. As the ostrich-farmers often leave their flocks to subsist on whatever they can pick up, and as an ostrich will pick up anything that is not too large for him to swallow, the advent of the British and Boer forces, with the chance which it gave at the leavings of the camps, was a great boon to the ostriches.

A soldier-correspondent of a Canadian paper, with the first Canadian continent sent to South Africa, sent home a long account of the amusing features of the campaign, before the hard fighting began. Among these amusing features he classed the ostrich first of all.

At Belmont a flock of ostriches came roaming into the camp. The Canadians had never before seen these birds on their native heath. They were tame, and were much on the lookout for rations. The Canadians had heard of the "digestion of an ostrich," and resolved to test it.

One of the men threw the foremost ostrich a bar of soap. The ostrich swallowed it, and looked for more. Another man tossed out a match-box. The ostrich swallowed that, and looked pleased. An empty jam-tin followed, and the bird ate that.

"I wonder would he eat cartridges?" said an Irish member of the contingent.

No one ventured to violate regulations or waste ammunition by trying the experiment, but suddenly an outcry was raised among the soldiers near. While the attention of the men had been centred on the bird which was swallowing match-boxes, soap and jam-tins, another hungry bird had entered a tent and was actually engaged in eating brass-headed cartridges out of the bandoleers! Still another was picking the brass buttons one by one off a suit of clothes. The men's brass rifle sights seemed also to be regarded as a dainty tidbit. All the ostriches had particularly long and naked necks. The soldier-wanderers from the far north noticed that any bulky object which an ostrich swallowed went down his throat so near to the skin that its descent could be plainly seen all the way.

So the soldiers stood about in a group, throwing bits of all kinds of refuse to a particularly long-necked ostrich. He swallowed one bit after another with lightning speed and then stood up straight, while the soldiers laughed till they could hardly breathe to see the objects chase one another down the four feet of neck.

As the ostriches helped themselves to many useful and needed articles as well as to the refuse of the camp, it soon became necessary to refuse them admission to the camp. But before they were banished an untoward accident—untoward for the ostriches only—deprived two of the big birds of life. They were cut up and eaten by the Canadians, who found them very good, the flesh resembling beef both in appearance and taste.

### A RECRUIT'S COURAGE.

One of Mr. Moody's life illustrations concerns a young man who enlisted in the army and went into camp with fifteen new comrades. The first night, at bedtime, he knelt by his bunk and prayed. The other men, who had spent the time between drill and "taps" smoking and playing cards, jeered at him, and finally pelted him with every loose thing they could find to throw.

He persevered, and the same scene was re-enacted for several nights, till the persecution grew so violent that he asked the chaplain what he had better do.

"Well," said the chaplain, after hearing the story, "you are not at home now, and the other men have just as much right to do what they please in the barrack-room as you have. Since it makes them angry to see you pray, and the Lord will hear you just as well if you say your prayers in bed, perhaps it would be as well to do so and not provoke them."

Some time passed before it occurred to the chaplain to inquire if his advice had been followed. The answer was:

"I followed it for two nights, and felt meaner than a whipped hound. The third night I got up and prayed on my knees, just as I was brought up to do."

"And what was the effect?"

"Why, three of the fellows have joined me now, and I am sure there are several more who would like to. In fact, there is a prayer-meeting in our mess every evening."

Questions of duty and expediency receive different answers from different persons, as they did from the young soldier and his chaplain. Men may be alike stanch in principle who are unlike in their ways of demonstrating it. Mr. Gladstone in London and Daniel in Babylon were both praying men, but both did not pray through open windows. Each had the conscience of his education, and felt the obligation of his place.

The point of Mr. Moody's anecdote seems to be that the young recruit was true to the conscience he had. He prayed "as he was brought up to do," and not to have done so would have been to him not to pray at all. The results showed that his course was the right one—as it certainly was the brave one.

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—Nell.—"Has Maud told you about her family tree?"

Belle.—"Yes, till it's a chestnut."

# Agricultural Almanac.

## "YANKEE DOODLE" IN SPAIN.

The tune of Yankee Doodle is said by some to have dawned upon America at the Battle of Bunker Hill. In that battle, we are told, the Americans learned it of the English, but nobody pretended to know where the English got it. A writer in the New York Sun identifies the tune as the national air of the Basques, a people whose origin is unknown. Whether the identification is conclusive may be a question open to doubt, but at least the writer's story is interesting. The Basques live on both sides of the Pyrenees.

Many years ago an American gentleman was visiting the city of San Sebastian, the seaport capital of Guipuzcoa, and became acquainted with Senor Guehille, the United States vice-consul there. Senor Guehille had been in Boston, and while there had been astonished to hear a tune called Yankee Doodle played as the national air of America. He had known the tune from infancy as the national air of the Basques.

It is hardly to be wondered at that the American was incredulous when told that the air was not peculiar to America. To satisfy him upon that point Senor Guehille took him for a walk, stopping at the plaza. It was one of the days when the gentry outside let their women come to the city to sell vegetables, and the place was thronged.

Senor Guehille spoke in Basque to a middle-aged woman, who had sold her stock and was preparing to go home. She said she came from Tolosa, ten or twelve leagues from San Sebastian. Upon being again addressed by the consul, she smiled, and began singing in a soft, musical voice. The American could not understand the words, but he did understand the tune of Yankee Doodle, and took off his hat and stood bareheaded while she sang.

"There," said the consul, when the song was ended, "is not that the tune you play on the Fourth of July, and when you march to battle?"

"The very same, note for note," was the answer.

"Come, then, these women have sweet voices. More of them will sing Yankee Doodle for you," said the consul.

The two men walked from one end of the market to the other. The consul spoke to a young woman from Vergara, to another from Hermani, to a girl from Irun, and to another from Oyarzun. He selected singers from all parts of Guipuzcoa. Some knew no words, but all knew the air and what it meant. Each, as she sang, lifted her eyes and drew herself up as tall as possible.

The Basques have great national pride, but they do not know who wrote their national melody, nor do they know that they share that melody with the American nation.

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—Money is the wages of slavery; it is also the price of liberty.

## A BICYCLER'S ESCAPE.

Mr. A. B. Lloyd, an English explorer and missionary in Africa, is an ardent bicyclist. On one of his rides in that country he met a lion, and it was his "scorching" that saved him.

One fine morning Mr. Lloyd started on his wheel for a village a few miles from the mission station. He took the main road to Uganda, which was a good thoroughfare about five feet wide. After climbing a long hill he came to the descent on the other side, a long, gentle slope, where he knew the road was smooth.

Up went his feet to the coasters, and away he flew down the hill, going faster every minute. Near the bottom of the hill was a turn. On approaching this, he again put his feet to the pedals.

As he rounded the curve a terrible sight burst upon him. In the middle of the narrow path lay a full-grown lion, its head down upon its paws, facing up the hill.

Mr. Lloyd could not stop, or if he did stop, it would be in the very jaws of the king of the forest. To the left was a wall of rock twenty feet high, and to the right a steep embankment, with the river a hundred feet below. Escape seemed impossible.

Suddenly he remembered that the wild men he had met were always afraid of his bicycle. Perhaps a wild beast might be affected in the same way. Therefore he did the only thing he could do. Releasing his check on the wheel, ringing his bell, and shouting with all the power of his lungs, he forced the bicycle at its best speed directly toward the couchant lion.

The beast raised its head. Then, seeing this unearthly creature, with so strange a voice, rushing fearlessly upon it, it gave a blood-curdling yelp, and sprang to one side just as the rider flew past.

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—"Tommy," said a father to his precocious five-year-old son and heir, "your mother tells me she gives you pennies to be good. Do you think that is right?"

"Of course it is," replied Tommy; "you certainly don't want me to grow up and be good for nothing, do you?"

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—"I called in," said a puffy little man, "to say that your story about the fire next door to me yesterday was all wrong."

"All wrong?" said the editor.

"Yes, sir! Why, hang it, sir, I spell my name with two s's, and I make soap, not shoe blacking."

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—"Who is that man over there who talks so much?"

"He's either a college professor or a barber."

# Agricultural Almanac.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

—CHOCOLATE RICE MERINGUE.—Scald one pint of milk in a double boiler; mix two heaping tablespoonfuls of ground rice to a paste with a little cold milk, and stir into the hot milk; when thick and smooth cover and cook for twenty minutes. Add one heaping teaspoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one square of chocolate grated and melted, one-half of a cupful of mixed fruit (seeded raisins and chopped citron), one teaspoonful of vanilla, the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs, and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Take from the fire, add one-half of a cupful of thick whipped cream and turn into a buttered baking dish. Let stand for half an hour; whip the whites of three eggs to a soft froth, add three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and whip again until stiff and glossy. Sprinkle in three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, spread over the pudding, sprinkle with powdered sugar and a few macaroon crumbs, and brown in a moderate oven. Serve cold, with cream.

—ASPARAGUS PATTIES.—This dainty entree is prepared by boiling twenty-five minutes, or until tender, a bunch of asparagus that has had the hard parts trimmed off. Meantime, the pattie cases, or bread boxes, are prepared by cutting slices at least two inches thick from a long French loaf, trimming them so that each slice may be square and crustless, hollowing out the centre and placing them to brown lightly in a moderate oven after they have been brushed over with melted butter. The asparagus being boiled tender and carefully drained it is stood aside while the sauce is prepared. Into a double boiler four eggs, lightly beaten together, are added and the mixture stirred until it begins to thicken. Then to avoid curdling it should be at once removed from the fire. While hot add a tablespoonful of butter, a generous pinch of salt and a dash of pepper. Throw the sauce over the asparagus tips and fill the patties. Serve at once.

—STAINS ON TABLE LINEN.—Those made with sugar, syrups and meat juice may be removed with water; those made with fruit and vegetables, if treated at once, may be removed with boiling water. If the article is washed and boiled the soap will set the stain, and it can then only be removed by soaking in javelle or chloride of lime water, or by holding the wet stain over the fumes of burning sulphur. Stains made with tea and coffee are treated with such agents as will remove tannin. Hot water will set the stains made by blood or meat juice. Soap is a mordant for tannin and some other coloring matters, therefore stains made by anything containing tannin, such as tea and coffee, or made by fruit or green vegetables, should be removed before the article so stained is put in the laundry. When it is necessary to use chemicals in removing stains the article must be afterward washed in many clear waters to remove every trace of the chemical.

—The following specifications for using the oven thermometer have been furnished by one of the leading authorities on cookery: Puff paste put in at 300 degrees, keep in at 300 degrees; meat pies put in at 280 degrees, keep in at 240 degrees; bread put in at 280 degrees, keep in at 220 degrees; pork and veal put in at 250 degrees, keep in at 230 degrees; mutton should go in at 240 degrees, decreasing to 220 degrees, while beef goes in at the highest temperature, decreasing at the last to 220 degrees. The little oven thermometers may be procured at nearly all house furnishing stores in prices ranging from 75 cents to $1.25.

—BROWN SAUCE.—This is a useful sauce for many dishes. Brown three level tablespoonfuls of butter, add three and a half level tablespoonfuls of flour and cook together; then add a cup of brown stock and cook until smooth.

—MARBLE CAKE.—One-half cup butter, one cup sugar, three eggs, one teaspoon vanilla, one-half cup milk, two and one-half cups flour, two rounding teaspoonfuls baking powder, five rounding tablespoonfuls grated chocolate, one tablespoonful mixed spice. Mix and sift together the flour and baking powder. Cream the butter, add the sugar; beat the yolks of the eggs until lemon colored and thick and add to butter and sugar; add the flavoring, then the milk and flour alternately, a little at a time, and lastly the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Melt the chocolate and let cool slightly, add it to one-half of the dough and also the spices. Put a layer of the light, then the dark, in a well-buttered cake dish, until all is used. Bake in a moderately hot oven 35 or 40 mniutes. The creased every ten minutes. The cake is done when it oven should be rather cool at first and the heat inshrinks slightly from the sides of the pan.

—TWO BLACKBERRY DAINTIES—Blackberry and Apple Fool.—Carefully pick over one pound of blackberries, and peel, core and slice the same amount of apples. Add the rind and juice of one lemon. Put all in an enameled stewpan, with six ounces of loaf sugar and about a quarter of a teacupful or a little more of water. Cook gently till quite soft, probably about fifteen minutes. Then rub all through a sieve. See that the pulp is sweet enough. Then thin it down to the consistency of thick cream, with some thick boiled custard. Pour into a glass dish. Just before serving whip a pint of cream to a stiff froth. Sweeten and add a few drops of vanilla. Heap this roughly all over the top of the "fool" and serve.

—BROILED STEAK.—A porter-house steak pleases a man's taste better than a tenderloin. Take steak from the wrapping paper at once when it comes from the market. Trim off superfluous fat that would smoke the meat while broiling. Have it cut thick and such a steak will weigh about three pounds. Wipe it with a bit of cloth wrung from cold water. Grease a wire broiler and put the steak in with the fat edge towards the handle. Cook over a clear fire, turning often. The cooking school rule of counting 10 slowly between the turnings is a good rule. When the meat is well seared turn less frequently. A thick steak will require eight minutes. Pour a sauce over the steak before it is served.

—AURORA SAUCE.—Melt three level tablespoonfuls of butter, add three level tablespoonfuls of flour all at once and when well cooked together add one and one-half cups of hot, thin cream and one-half tablespoonful of meat extract, or enough to color. Season with salt, pepper and cayenne. Add lobster coral to give a good color and one-half cup of lobster meat. Lobsters are 25 cents a pound at present. The coral is taken from a hen lobster. If it is to be kept a few hours put it into vinegar and water, then rinse in cold water and rub it through a strainer.

—BRAISED CELERY.—Cut stalks of celery down lengthwise in two or three sections, leaving enough of the root on to hold them together if it is not discolored by nails. Clean thoroughly and to do this a little brush is often convenient. Soak in ice water, then cook in boiling water until nearly tender; use a fish kettle if you have one, in order to keep the stalks unbroken. Cool, put into a granite pan, pour over a brown sauce and lay thin slices of fat salt pork over the top. Bake slowly half an hour; pour off superfluous fat and serve.

—A dirty mackintosh should be spread out flat on a table and scrubbed with a nail brush, using cold, soft water and yellow soap. When all dirt is off dip the cloak in several lots of clean, cold water, but do not wring it out. Shake well and hang it up in the open air, if possible, to dry. Failing this, let it hang in a cold room, but on no account put it near the fire. Hot water must never be used, and if there are any very bad stains or grease marks which will not yield to the soap alone, rub a little turpentine on them.

# Agricultural Almanac.

—Several modes of preserving eggs have been attempted, but with imperfect success; lime water gives the egg a peculiar taste; salt water penetrates; ashes, bran and saw dust do not preserve it. Rub the egg with the finger dipped in flaxseed oil, place them side by side, but not in contact, in a vessel, the bottom of which is covered with sand enough to keep the eggs standing upright. Let them remain for six months and they will be found to have the odor and taste of perfectly fresh eggs.

—TO CLEAN GILT FRAMES.—Dissolve one tablespoonful of washing soda in half a pint of hot water, and when this liquid is cold add half a pint of lime-water. Wash the frames gently with a sponge wet in this liquid, then sponge off with cold water. Dry with cotton batting. The work must be done carefully. Do not have the sponges very wet, as there is danger of softening the glue which fastens the gold leaf to the frame. Clean only part of the frame at one time.

—THE GUEST ROOM.—In fitting up a room for a guest there must always be a fresh piece of soap in its paper wrappings. The soap can afterward be washed off and used by the children of the family, but it is the height of discourtesy to give a guest a piece of soap that has been used before, no matter how slightly. Your guest should have of the best and served in the nicest way. In every detail careful hospitality should be observed.

—DEVILED HAM LOAF.—Take two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, a quarter of a pound of deviled ham, and two small cups of milk, using a portion of the milk to moisten the ham. Add three well-beaten eggs, and salt to taste, and place in a buttered bread pan and bake one hour in a moderate oven. Serve cold, cut into thin slices and garnish with parsley.

—BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—Three cupfuls graham flour, two cupfuls cornmeal, one cupful molasses, two cupfuls of sour milk, one-half cupful sugar, two level teaspoonfuls soda, one teaspoonful salt. If you steam it, it will require about three hours to cook.

—GREASE SPOTS ON CARPETS.—Make a thin paste with fuller's earth and water. Spread this on the stains. Cover the fuller's earth with paper and place a hot iron on it. When the iron has become cold it may be removed, but do not brush off the paste for twelve or more hours.

—FROSTING.—Cup of granulated sugar, half cup of butter, half cup of sweet milk, one-eighth cake of chocolate; boil all together until thick enough to spread nicely; bake this cake slowly, like any solid cake in long pan.

—FOR AN INVALID.—Take some water crackers, steep them in milk for ten minutes, take them out, dust them with a little salt, cayenne and black pepper, and bake them in a slow oven for twenty minutes.

—ALABASTER ORNAMENTS—May be cleaned by washing them in strong soapsuds, to which has been added one tablespoonful of washing soda for each gallon of soapsuds. Rinse in clear water.

—RUST ON NICKEL PLATE.—Cover the rust spots with mutton fat and let it remain a few days, then rub with powdered rottenstone or tripoli and oil. Give the final polish with whiting and oil.

—A drop or two of pure spirits of nitro rubbed with a wet cloth will remove ink stains from a mahogany or other kind of table or writing desk.

—A SOAPSTONE GRIDDLE—May be used without greasing. Scour it thoroughly with pumicestone and soap and water and you will have no trouble whatever.

## ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY,

### *AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.*

*The Head and Face* — Aries.

*Arms*, Gemini.

*Heart*, Leo.

*Reins*, Libra.

*Thighs*, Sagittarius.

*Legs*, Aquarius.

*Neck*, Taurus.

*Breast*, Cancer.

*Bowels*, Virgo.

*Secrets*, Scorpio.

*Knees*, Capricorn.

*The Feet* — Pisces.

# SHORT ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1901.

*Being the fifth after Leap Year, and the 125th of American Independence.*

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| FEB. | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
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